FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!

NEW BOOKS!

(OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.)

JOHNSON'S Common School Arithmetic,	$3 50
The Dixie Elementary Spelling Book,	3 00
The Jack Morgan Songster ($50 per hundred,)	1 00
Love and Liberty Songs ($40 per hundred,)	75
(The above Books are just from the press.)	
Primary Geography,	2 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition, (by L Branson,)	2 00
Hill's Poems, (by The. H. Hill,)	1 50
Morven and Linda, (by A. W. Mangum,)	25
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 3d Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader, (by M. B. Moore.)	75
Myrtle Leaves, (by Rev A. W. Mangum,)	2 00

☞ The above Books are sold at ⅓ off to the Trade.

Other Stock on Hand

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Lander's Arithmetic,	2 00
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	75
Lansdell's "	75
Camp and Field, (by Dr. Jos Cross,)	3 00
Life of Stonewall Jackson,	5 50
The War and its Heroes,	3 50
Model Letter Writer,	1 50
Rival Administrations,	1 00
Scriptural Views of National Trials,	3 50
Romantic Passages in S. W. History,	3 50
Diary of the War,	3 00
Siege of Vicksburg,	2 50
Sunday School Bell,	50
Sabbath School Wreath,	75
Plowing and Ditching,	1 25
Fun for the Camp,	1 50
Camp Jester,	1 00
Neeley's Discourses,	3 50
Dr. Deems's Sermons,	2 50
Moral and Religious Anecdotes, (3 vols.,)	12 00
The Age—A New Monthly,	2 50
Southern Literary Messenger,	2 50
Stonewall Jackson's Portrait,	1 50
Dr Deems's Portrait,	1 75
Grote's History of Greece, (12 vols.,)	125 00
Bancroft's " U. States, (7 vols.)	85 00
Abbott's Illustrated Histories, (each,)	7 00
Second Year of the War,	6 50
Mountain Violet, (by Rev T M Baker,)	1 50
A few Chestnuts for the children, (by Uncle Charles,)	1 50
A Sunday School in every Church, by Rev B Manly,	75
Words of Comfort, (by H F Buckner,)	1 25
Robert Cushman, or the Rival Students,	2 00
The Little Preacher, (by Uncle Charles,)	75
Life of H T Wimberly, (by Uncle Charles,)	75
Stonewall Songster,	1 00
Soldier Boy Songster,	1 00
Cotton Field Melodies,	50

MILITARY BOOKS

Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 25
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 25
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	1 25
General Orders,	6 00
Warren's Surgery,	6 00
School of the Guides,	1 50

NOVELS.

Macaria,—by Miss Evans,	5 00
Master William Mitten,	5 00
Duncan Adair, or Captured in Escaping,	1 25
Lady Audley's Secret,	5 00
Robert & Harold—by R F Goulding,	3 50
Eleanor's Victory,	5 00
Les Miserables: Fantine,	3 00
" " St. Dennis,	3 00
" " Jean Valjean,	3 00
Raids and Romance of Morgan and Men,	6 50
Field and Fireside Nouvelette,	2 00
Silas Marner, (by Miss Evans,)	5 00
Battle of the Bards,	3 00

☞ Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

July 1 46*tf

TAX.

WE will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of Assessing all taxes now due the Confederate Government in Bladen county, viz:

Hollow District 15th and 16th August.
White Oak, 17th and 18th.
Beaver Dam, 19th.
Reeves', 20th.
Parker's Store, 22d.
Colly, 23d and 24th.
French's Creek, 25th and 26th.
Carver's Creek, 27th.
Pine Log, 29th
Kelly's Store, 30th.
Bryant's Swamp, 31st and 1st Sept.
Elizabethtown, Sept 2d and 3d.

Every species of property not specially exempted must be given in.

W. H WHITE, } Assessors.
W. A ATKINSON, }

Aug 2

I will attend with the Assessors at the above appointments for the purpose of collecting all taxes due the Confederate Government in the county.

R. M. DEVANE, Collector.

Elizabethtown, Aug. 2 56*2tpd

Notice to Teachers of Sampson.

THE Board to examine Teachers of Common Schools of Sampson county, will meet in Clinton the last Saturday in July and August. All interested are *earnestly requested* to attend. A. ROYAL, C. B. S.

Piney Grove, July 20. 52-6tpd

State of North Carolina,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1864.

M. D Temples, Adm'r of Allen Tempples, dec'd, vs. the Heirs at Law of said Allen Temples

Petition for Sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Wm. Temples, Wesley Temples, and the Heirs of Alfred Temples, are non residents of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, Wm Temples, Wesley Temples and the Heirs at Law of Alfred Temples, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the 2d Monday in August 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them

Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Pittsboro', the 2d Monday in May 1864.

Issued the 28th June 1864

R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C.
48*6t By WM F. FOUSHEE, D. C.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st of July 1864, my man MIKE, aged 25 years, dark complected, and weighs about 150 lbs. Said boy will probably remain, while out, in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, N. C. I will pay the above reward if lodged in any Jail in the State, so that I get him again.

ALFRED CAYNESS

Brush Creek, July 21. 54-3tpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1864.

MOBILE.—The telegraph brings unpleasant news from Mobile—of the surrender of a strong fort with its garrison of 600, and that too by an Alabama officer in defiance of orders. But there seems to be an inconsistency in the account, as it is scarcely credible that Gen. Page would have left the fort under such circumstances.

Fort Gaines formed but a small part of the defences of Mobile, which is said to be the best fortified place in the Confederacy.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY—FOUR MEN KILLED.—We need not direct the reader's attention to the letter from Carthage which we publish in another column. It discloses a state of things of the most grave character, which demands and will no doubt receive the prompt and vigorous attention of the government. The laws must be maintained. Citizens in the discharge of their duty to the country and to society must not be murdered thus with impunity. It is the duty of both the government and the people to exterminate such lawless bands, from whom neither life nor property is safe.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived here from Montgomery county on Tuesday afternoon, that on the previous day, in that county, he saw 25 armed men cross the road, supposed to be making their way from the neighborhood of Troy, where a company of soldiers had arrived in search of them.

Some apprehensions are entertained for the safety of Mr. Scarborough, the mail contractor and carrier from Troy, who has not arrived here, though due on Tuesday, and heretofore remarkable for punctuality.

RETALIATION.—If ever there was a case of justifiable retaliation—and we contend that in war retaliation is often justifiable—it is that inflicted upon the enemy by our army in Maryland and Pennsylvania, the most notable instances of which are the burning of the house of the Governor of Maryland as an offset to the burning of ex-Gov. Letcher's house at Lexington, Va., a cruel act, the more disgraceful because accompanied by falsehood and deceit of the yankee Gen. Hunter; and the burning of Chambersburg in Pennsylvania, in retaliation for similar burnings of various towns in the Confederacy, including Washington in this State.

Our government and Generals have been wisely and humanely mindful of the sacredness of private property, and in all former instances of invasion of the enemy's country have extorted praise from even the invaded people themselves for unexpected forbearance. This was after the commission of numberless acts of cruelty and outrage in every State of the Confederacy. Our armies abstained from all acts of revenge, hoping thereby to shame the yankees into following their example, and knowing that it would elevate the Confederacy in the estimation of the civilized world. The hope has been wofully disappointed. The outrages have been even more shockingly inhuman since than before this noble forbearance. A people who thus disregard all civilized usages, and repay forbearance with wanton and malignant and fiendish cruelty, must be made to feel in the only point in which they are vulnerable—their goods must be spoiled, their cattle and horses driven off, and their houses burned over their heads. It is a horrible resort, repugnant to the feelings of every humane man; but it is necessary, indispensably necessary; and we hope to see it carried to the uttermost extent in every part of the yankee States where our troops can get a footing, until the enemy shall cry hold! enough!

The old National Intelligencer has calmly witnessed the destruction by fire of a dozen towns and a thousand private dwellings in the Confederacy, but has found utterance for one of its old time sensible articles on the burning of Chambersburg, as follows:

"The outburst of indignation with which the burning of Chambersburg by Gen. McCausland has been received in the loyal States serves to show the appreciation in which all such acts of vandalism are justly held, however reserved may have been its expression when the outrage was committed by our troops in the South. When Bluffton in South Carolina, and Darien in Georgia, and Alexandria in Louisiana, and Washington in North Carolina, were burned by our forces, there were not wanting those who deplored these several acts of wantonness or carelessness as unworthy of honorable warfare; but, partly from the remoteness of the scene of such wrong doing and partly from a languid sense of indignation in all that concerns the misfortunes of the enemy, there was no very vivid or universal feeling on the subject. And we do not doubt that in the Confederate States there will be found multitudes who will unthinkingly applaud the burning of Chambersburg as an act of righteous retaliation, if not as commendable in itself. We do not need to say to our readers that all such deeds of barbarism, whether committed by one side or the other, fix a stigma of disgrace on our national character; and if any have been unable to realize the atrocity of these excesses so long as they were exclusively committed by our troops, it is to be hoped that their native heinousness will be clearly perceived in the light of the burning homes of Chambersburg, and that, for the credit of the national name, we shall not be called to chronicle such horrors in the future progress of the war."

Very "reserved" indeed has been the expression of indignation, even by the National Intelligencer. May we hope that it will hereafter loudly condemn all such acts, and will influence the Northern people and government to discontinue such barbarous practices? That is all we want; and as the system of retaliation was only adopted after years of forbearance, it will be abandoned the moment the yankees say the word.

THE EXCHANGE OF OFFICERS AT CHARLESTON.—The Richmond Sentinel of the 9th gives the following account of this unexpected occurrence:—

Gen. Foster, commanding the Federal forces at Charleston had cabins erected on Cummings' Point for the prisoners, where they would have been exposed to the fire from Fort Sumter and from our batteries. Gen. Jones notified Foster that if the Confederate officers were placed on Cummings' Point, he would place the Yankee officers in Charleston on the most exposed part of Fort Sumter. Under these circumstances, Foster would not take the responsibility of placing our officers on the Point, and wrote to the Government at Washington for instructions. The result of the correspondence was, that after keeping the Confederates confined on the transport for forty days, an exchange was effected for the Federal officers held by us in Charleston, and our brave officers are now at liberty. Gen. Jones having made so excellent a commissioner of exchange, our Government has sent six hundred Yankee officers to Charleston to be exchanged on the same terms, and under a cartel that is somewhat unusual.

Our Commissioner of Exchange in Richmond will have to look to his laurels, or Gen. Jones will eclipse all his achievements in the exchange business.

AT THEIR HOMES.—Gov. Vance beat Mr. Holden at Raleigh, as our readers have already seen. At Asheville the result was the same, "only more so." The vote was for Vance 214, Holden 8.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

FOR GOVERNOR:

	1864. Vance.	1864. Holden.	1862. Vance.	1862. Johnston.
In last Observer,	29,269	8,275	29,676	12,911
Greene,	244	204	330	144
Craven,	569	1	117	113
Martin,	525	35	282	230
Alexander,	311	183	749	115
Davie,	627	123	736	132
Stanly,	851	92	943	10
Richmond,	511	196	634	97
Anson,	767	25	826	108
Brunswick,	460	10	316	204
Buncombe,	827	223	1323	274
Duplin,	937	65	100	961
Edgecombe,	962	8	113	508
Halifax,	1041	8	451	538
Jones,	168	2	63	29
Montgomery,	353	242	727	18
Pitt,	784	48	649	229
Stokes,	448	331	653	82
Washington,	338	0	0	0
Wilkes,	95	379	1615	76
Columbus,	461	116	297	496
Chowan,	250	3	0	0
Person,	714	78	559	191
Polk,	147	96	0	0
Rutherford,	778	378	1147	257
Onslow,	520	108	342	293
Nash,	568	105	317	282
	43,525	11,334	42,965	18,298

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

ROWAN AND DAVIE SENATOR.—Col W B March. Poll: March, in Rowan 626, in Davie 358—984; Boyden, in Rowan 511, in Davie 279—790.

DAVIE.—Commons, R F Johnston.

RICHMOND.—Commons, Capt B F Little. Poll: Little 412, O H Dockery 362.

Robeson and Richmond Senatorial District.

	Leitch.	McQueen.	McArthur.
Robeson,	486	196	326
Richmond,	215	273	50
	701	469	376

ANSON.—Commons, Gen A J Dargan and Col Edward R Liles. Poll: Dargan 413, Liles 281, Lt L L Polk 230, Col J C Caraway 188, R H Burns 150, Dr W F Harllee 66. For the Senate, Col W C Smith 554, Col S H Walkup 156. Union to hear from.

BEAUFORT.—Senate, E J Warren. Commons, Hon R S Donnell, Col D M Carter.

CARTERET AND JONES.—Senate, Dr M F Arendell. Commons, in Jones F G Simmons; in Carteret Col S D Pool.

EDGECOMBE.—Senate, J H Powell. Commons, David Cobb, L D Farmer.

STOKES.—Senate, Col J E Matthews, beating Boner, Holdenite, 220 in Stokes, making his majority in Stokes and Forsyth 415. Commons, W H Flynt, Thos Martin.

HALIFAX.—Senate, M L Wiggins. Commons, Dr H Joyner, A H Davis.

PITT.—Senate, Dr E J Blount. Commons, B G Albritton, C Perkins.

DUPLIN.—Senate, J D Stanford. Commons, —— Smith, —— Houston.

NORTHAMPTON.—Senate, J B Odom. Commons, S J Calvert, S T Stancill.

BUNCOMBE AND HENDERSON.—Senate, M Patton. Commons in Buncombe, Capt Gudger.

STANLY.—Commons, Mr Harris. Poll: Harris 341, Greene 245. Dr J E McEachern is the Senator from Cabarrus and Stanly.

ONSLOW.—Senate, Isaac N Sanders. Commons, A J Murrill.

WILKES.—Commons, A S Calloway, P T Horton.

GRANVILLE.—Senate, R W Lassiter. Commons, Dr P P Peace, Dr Eugene Grissom, Col Jas S Amis.

BRUNSWICK.—Commons, D L Russell, Jr. Poll: Russell 321, Asa Ross 182, S Lloyd 86.

COLUMBUS.—Commons, Forney George. Poll: George 299, Stephens 264.

BLADEN, BRUNSWICK AND COLUMBUS.—Senate, John W Ellis. Poll:

	Ellis.	Pritchett.
Bladen,	279	188
Brunswick,	269	297
Columbus,	326	252
	874	737

MONTGOMERY.—Commons, E H Davis. Poll: Davis 356, Jordan 293.

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY SENATOR.—Dr J M Crump. Poll:

	Crump.	Bright.
Montgomery,	293	278
Moore,	545	457
	838	735

LINCOLN.—Commons, Ambrose Costner.

RUTHERFORD, CLEVELAND, &c.—Senate, Dr W J T Miller, beating Harris, late Holdenite member, 833 votes.

Commons in Rutherford, J L Carson, A R Bryan.

BURKE.—Commons, J J Erwin.

UNION.—Commons, C Austin.

GATES AND CHOWAN.—Senate, M L Eure. Commons in Chowan L C Benbury.

PERSON.—Senate, C S Winstead. Commons, J W Cuningham.

FRANKLIN.—Senate, W Harris. Commons, W K Davis.

MARTIN AND WASHINGTON.—Senate, J R Stubbs. Commons in Washington L C Latham. In Martin, S W Outterbridge.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

	Governor: Vance.	Governor: Holden	Commons: Little.	Commons: Dockery.
Rockingham,	118	53	81	94
Wolf Pit,	10	0	8	6
Mineral Springs,	58	59	35	88
Beaver Dam,	17	31	8	45
Steele's,	22	1	21	2
Laurel Hill,	81	0	59	22
McPherson's,	81	17	22	29
Williamson's,	73	10	59	28
Stewartsville,	73	2	64	6
Army Vote,	33	23	57	47
	511	196	412	362

Senate: Leitch 215, McQueen 273, McArthur 50.
Sheriff: Long 538, McNeill 1[illegible]6, scattering 31.

A few votes yet to come from the Army but will not affect the result.

BLADEN COUNTY.

	Gov. Vance.	Gov. Holden	Senate Ellis.	Senate Pritchett.	Commons Russ	Commons Currie.	Commons Caswell	Commons Cain.	Shff. Melvin.	Shff. Rinaldi
Eliz Town,	71	00	51	22	26	42	4	1	42	86
Bryan Swamp,	60	26	3[illegible]	34	28	31	20	0	24	38
Pine Log,	57	00	26	25	28	26	0	0	34	17
Brown Marsh,	30	00	21	9	10	16	1	0	10	16
Colly,	38	00	2[illegible]	38	30	11	0	0	38	2
Raccoon,	10	1	13	0	9	2	0	1	12	2
French's Creek,	44	00	5	34	18	24	00	00	39	7
Carver's Creek,	32	00	4	29	29	1	0	0	24	7
Beaver Dam,	35	00	30	8	23	11	0	0	28	4
Reeves',	15	00	10	1	0	1	0	15	15	1
Hollow,	26	1	17	7	18	15	1	0	18	10
White Oak,	41	00	[illegible]	2	17	11	0	13	43	4
Parker's Store,	13	00	5	8	7	3	0	1	18	1
	472	28	279	188	22[illegible]	194	26	31	360	145

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FROM LANE'S BRIGADE.—Extract from a letter dated

BETWEEN CHAFFIN'S FARM AND DEEP BOTTOM, August 5, 1864.

"You have probably seen in the papers accounts of the capture of 4 splendid guns from the Rockbridge battery near Deep Bottom, on Wednesday the 27th. For information of our friends, I will state that neither this Brigade nor any other N. C. troops were concerned in this affair. It occurred *two miles* from the left of our line. The gunners were Virginians—the troops supporting, Gary's S. C. and Va. Cavalry Brigade on the left, and Humphrey's Miss. Infantry on the right. Each charges the blame upon the other. The fact that the Battery was Virginian sufficiently accounts for the reticence of the Richmond papers, which would otherwise have teemed with terrible denunciations, as in the case of that petty affair in the Valley which they delight to call "*Ramseur's defeat.*" A short while after the capture of these splendid guns from the Virginians, the enemy opened upon our Brigade with a battery supported by a line of battle, and advanced their skirmishers. These were driven back, and by 5 o'clock P. M. the skirmish ceased. It was during this skirmish that Col. Barry was wounded as we were riding forward.

"The next morning we moved to the left and forward 4 or 5 miles and fought the battle of Gravelly Hill, which broke up the enemy's advance on this side the river. After pursuing the retreated enemy on Friday and Saturday, we were ordered to Petersburg; but Gen. Ewell telegraphed Gen. Lee asking to be allowed to keep — — Brigades, which was granted and we are now in line about 2 miles below Chaffin's Bluff and 1½ miles above our old place at Deep Bottom. This latter is held by some of Fields' Division.

"I forgot to mention in my last that we captured a battery at Gravelly Hill, but brought off only one piece, which we have safe. This battery was in front of McGowan's line of advance and was for the most part taken by the men of that Brigade; but its fire was oblique, and I think we received the most of its shots." E. J. H., Jr.

[It is a curious fact that not one of the Virginia papers, nor any Press dispatch, has ever alluded to this fight at Gravelly Hill, where 2000 (in great part North Carolinians) drove 7000 yankees nearly three miles.—OBSERVER.]

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

BUNKER'S HILL, VA., Aug 2, 1864.

Messrs. Hale: Since I last wrote you this army has accomplished one of the greatest feats of the war. After defeating the enemy at Snicker's Ford and driving him back over the Shenandoah, we fell back as far as Strasburg. Another column in the meantime advancing from Martinsburg was met by Gen. Ramseur, but by some unaccountable cause he was defeated. Troops that had never failed before were routed, and a General who has proved his valor and skill upon a hundred battle-fields was compelled to fly. But this little Division again rallied within a few miles. Other troops then coming up to his support if needed, he withdrew and our whole force fell back to Strasburg, with the hope of inducing the enemy to follow; but either the hope was vain or else they were too slow. In fact they seem to have supposed our forces to have left the Valley.

On Saturday, 23d ult., our cavalry rather surprised their advance at Newton, eight miles above Winchester, and on Sunday the infantry marching from Strasburg, ten miles further up, attacked their main force near Kernstown, four miles from Winchester. Skirmishing commenced about 1 o'clock, and in two hours the enemy had broken beyond a hope of being rallied. What is most remarkable in this engagement, it was fought mainly by our sharpshooters; perhaps Gen. Breckinridge's Division got near enough to charge in column. The enemy's force was said to be 18 or 20,000. And by all it is conceded to have been the most complete rout of the war. The enemy's forces were the same in part that we had chased from Lynchburg to Salem, and then sent with accelerated speed down the Kanawha Valley. They thus learned to run, but had not learned to fight, though they had chased some boys and dismounted cavalry from New Hope. They put their racing acquirements into practice at Kernstown on the 24th of July, and did not really stop until they got to Williamsport, 34 miles Between W and Bunker Hill they burnt about 70 wagons and caissons, and this in a distance of 12 miles.

We have since marched to Williamsport, and our cavalry advanced to Chambersburg, Pa. We are now leisurely gathering up whatever commissaries can be conveniently spared from the country. We are threshing with heavy details and, I hope, laying in a supply for a long time. The harvest here was bountiful, besides last year's crop still being unthreshed. On the 25th ult, there was a heavy rain which relieved the drought of the past six or eight weeks.

When this shall reach you an important raid by our cavalry will have been accomplished. Gen. Early has acted more cautiously in this whole movement than was expected and I hope it may continue with the same success.

Our election passed off quietly, and with us Vance ran high.

The impression with us and the people in this section still prevails that this campaign will close the war. This depends upon our success and the yankee election squabbles. The democratic party seems to be gaining power; they now call themselves the Peace party, and Pierce is prominently mentioned for President. X.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

8TH N. C. REG'T, FRONT LINE, NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 7.

Messrs. Editors: You will publish for the information of the friends of my Company, (E, 8th N. C.,) that I am just in receipt of a letter from Corp'l J. A. Deal, a prisoner in the enemy's hands, dated "White House, June 4th, 1864," in which he informs me that twelve members of my Company, besides himself, were then at that point, and well. Their names are: Serg'ts E. A. Hendrix and W. J. Parrish, Corp'l James Breece, Privates C. Andrews, W. S. Calder, Geo. Cox, Jesse Deans, Reasom Faircloth, John Fields, James R. Jones and John Patterson.

Corp'l Deal omits one name, I suppose, that of Wm. Giles. Private M. L. McLeod was seen several days after the battle by a working party of ours who were captured but subsequently released. The above embraces all reported as missing after the engagement of the 30th of May. Of the missing after the battle of the 1st of June, I have learned nothing as yet. Respectfully yours,

L. R. BREECE.

MOORE COUNTY.

	Gov: Z. B. Vance.	Gov: W. W. Holden.	Senate: Dr. J. M. Crump.	Senate: T. J. Bright.	Com.: B J Harrington	Com.: T. W. Ritter	Shff.: K. H Worthy	Shff.: N. McK. McNeill
McNeill's,	48	7	44	10	89	13	24	24
Tysor's,	27	6	26	7	28	6	83	2
Carthage,	180	57	119	65	112	79	17[illegible]	21
Sloan's,	75	37	66	39	67	47	94	21
Pocket,	77	6	76	7	75	7	62	20
Sanders',	17	117	18	110	15	108	96	8
Sheffield's,	16	62	10	51	5	61	64	8
Sandhills,	26	8	25	8	26	8	18	14
Ritter's,	17	100	12	103	14	111	102	18
Morris's,	48	2	42	5	38	10	48	1
Mineral Springs,	8	47	7	46	8	41	46	8
Army Vote, Officially,	64	10	37	6	45	7	88	34
Army Vote, not Official,	101	1	68	00	87	2	00	00
	654	450	545	457	559	495	810	174

FOR THE OBSERVER.

STEWARTSVILLE, Richmond county, N C, Aug 8.

Messrs Editors: It is the request of many of the voters of Stewartsville Dist, to let the public know that the two votes Holden received at Stewartsville are non residents of Richmond county. JUSTICE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—The explosion yesterday is still unexplained.

The enemy are contracting their lines on our right and receding from the direction of the Weldon Railroad. Everything indicates that they are throwing themselves on the defensive.

There has been little or no sharpshooting, or mortar or artillery firing to-day.

[The "unexplained explosion" puzzled us, as the above is the only reference to it that had reached this place. In the Wilmington Journal of Wednesday received this morning, however, we find the press dispatch from Petersburg on the 9th stating that a heavy explosion had occurred at noon on Tuesday in the rear of the enemy's lines on the City Point road. The dispatch has not yet reached this place.]

From Georgia.—ATLANTA, Aug. 9.—Some few shells are still thrown into the city without damage.

A Captain and a Lieutenant of McCook's raiders who deserted from our army last winter were captured yesterday.

From the United States.—RICHMOND, Aug. 10.—The flag-of-truce boat arrived at Varina last night with 30 Surgeons and 2 Chaplains for exchange. The Baltimore American of the 9th, which has been received, says that the rebels have again left Maryland in great haste and that the Federals are on the South side of the Potomac threatening their rear. The main rebel force under Gen. Early is reported retreating on Winchester. Gen. Kelly reports that Gen. Averill overtook the rebels under McCausland at Moorefields on Sunday, attacked them and captured all their artillery and 500 prisoners. The American is much elated by this news and the reports from Mobile.

A telegram from Fort Smith, Arkansas, claims a victory on the 31st ult. over the rebels under Cooper and Standwatie.

Nothing important from Grant's army.

The latest quotation of Gold in New York is 257.

European advices to the 29th are unimportant. The Confederate loan is active at improving rates.

From the Front.—Yesterday almost perfect stillness reigned along the lines.

There seems to be little doubt that Grant is moving large bodies of his troops cautiously and quietly from our front. Where he is sending them, we of course do not know, but they leave City Point in transports and go down the river. His steamers, loaded with troops, have been seen within the last two days moving off. He will probably endeavor to head Early off, and stop the career of that Confederate General, in his wild crusade through the Valley and into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Movements noticeable in the enemy's camp lead to the belief that portions of his army are being sent away. The shelling of the city has ceased.

Petersburg Express, 9th.

Yankee Troops moving to Maryland.—A gentleman who arrived in Richmond this morning from the Bay Shore, says that for a week previous to the 1st of August a large number of yankee transports laden with troops passed up the Chesapeake Bay. Their destination evidently being the seat of war, on the other side of the Potomac. Between the 1st and 4th (Thursday,) very few indeed were seen. On the 4th however, a large number of the largest sized transports were passing all day. That these contained troops from Grant's army *en route* to reinforce Wright, Hunter & Co., and last, though not least, old Granny Couch and his sour krout Pennsylvania "Milish," our informant hasn't a doubt. In fact, a friend of his, who was at Old Point while these transports were passing, informed him that such was the case.—*Rich'd Whig, 9th*

What Yankee Papers Say.—The New York World says, since Grant's great *fiasco* at Petersburg, "*We cannot take Richmond.* It has been evident to good judges for several weeks, that General Grant's campaign is a *failure.*" * * * * *

"Heretofore General Grant has dictated the movements of General Lee, but hereafter General Lee will dictate the movements of General Grant." *

"Washington will, within ten days, be in greater danger than any to which Richmond has been exposed since the opening of this ill-starred campaign." *

"The problem is no longer the destruction of Lee's army, and the capture of Richmond, or even the capture of Petersburg, but the defence of the loyal States against the rebel armies."

DIED,

In this town, of typhoid fever, 2d of Aug., C. A. HARPER, a native of Chatham county, aged 34 years and 7 days He rests from his labors and is now out of the miseries of this sin-smitten world.

Greensboro' Patriot and Raleigh Standard please copy.

In Nassau, N. P., on the 27th July, of yellow fever, ANDREW J. FLANNER, of Wilmington, N. C., a member of the Signal Corps C. S. A., aged 26 years.

In Rockford, N. C., 20th July, 1864, Maj. M. A. YORK, in the 39th year of his age, leaving a widow, three children, many relatives and an entire community mourning their irreparable loss. Maj. York was one of our very best citizens. Having been born and raised amongst us, and having been governed through life by the most correct steady habits of morality; and having held many positions of responsibility—all the duties of which were discharged with a fidelity unsurpassed—he had endeared himself to the whole community In all the relations of life his deportment was kind, courteous and gentlemanly, and worthy of all commendation. In Nov'r 1863, Surry County Court made him County Commissioner to procure supplies for Soldiers' families. Being an ardent Southerner and philanthropist he entered upon his new duties with more zeal than physical ability: soon, too soon, his constitution gave way under his arduous duties and he died as much a martyr to his country as if he had died on the battle field. But our loss is his eternal gain. Several years ago Maj. York attached himself to the Missionary Baptist Church and adorned the profession by an exemplary and holy life, and in the end (oh that my life may terminate as his) the grim monster Death was stripped of all his terrors and our friend, died as none but christians can die. May God bless the widow and little children. Y.

Dr. Deems's Appointments.

THE Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund, will, if Providence permit, address the people as follows:

August 12th—Friday night, at Lenoir Institute.
" 13th and 14th—Saturday and Sunday, at Rainbow Church.
" 16th—Tuesday, at Harnett Court.
" 18th—Thursday, at Egypt
" 21st—Sunday, at Carthage.
" 23rd—Tuesday, at Carthage, (Moore court.)
" 25th—Thursday, at Zion Church, Montgomery county.
" 28th—Sunday, at Pine Grove Church, Montgomery county
" 30th—Tuesday, at Troy, Montgomery co

At the churches he expects to preach and at the other appointments deliver an address on the state of the country The friends of the Orphan Fund are respectfully requested to make arrangements to send the Agent forward from place to place.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1864.

Joseph McCulloch vs James Butler.

Attachment Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James Butler, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six consecutive weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be holden for said County, in the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of September next, then and there to replevy or plead to said attachment, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and the land levied on condemned to Plaintiff's use.

Witness, Randol S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, 3d Monday of March, A. D. 1864.

50*6t] R. S. McDONALD, Clerk.

OUTRAGES IN MOORE COUNTY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CARTHAGE, N. C., Aug. 9.

Messrs. Editors: We had a dreadful tragedy in this vicinity last Saturday morning. A detachment of the "Supporting Force" (Senior Reserves,) for this Congressional District had started to the Railroad with a squad of deserters and recusant conscripts whom they had apprehended. They were ambushed four miles below this place by a gang of deserters, fired into and 3 men killed, to-wit: D. R. Rush of Randolph, J. C. Dodd and John Howard of Chatham; and another, E. Womble of Chatham, wounded in the abdomen, died this morning at 2 o'clock.

One of the prisoners escaped and one of the wretches was captured He had in his pocket packages of minnie balls and powder, carefully wrapped up in the Raleigh Standard of the 13th July, which contains the celebrated "Hecuba" article in defence of the "Red String Party," declaring that that party is not worse than the Vance party and of course the latter is legitimate game for the bullets of the former This fellow denies being a member of the "Red String," but gave us the names of a number of his comrades who do belong to it.

We have a deplorable state of things in this county. Ever since the election large gangs of armed deserters have been roaming over the country, inquiring who of the citizens voted for Vance and who for Holden, swearing that they had been deprived of their rights and intended to have revenge. Within the last few days several large gangs have been seen in the vicinity of this village on different roads, some of the gangs numbering 20 to 30, and one estimated at 900, all acting in concert no doubt. Our Home Guard and citizens are under arms acting on the defensive. We are not quite ready yet for an aggressive movement.

This, sirs, is the legitimate fruits of the seeds that have been sown. The blood of these murdered citizens is upon the hands of the traducers of our Government. When men are taught that the war is unrighteous on our part; that the poor are forced by unconstitutional laws to fight for the property of the rich; that our Gov't is a despotism and our President a tyrant, and that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," no wonder they band together to resist the laws. It has been proclaimed by prominent men, on our streets and highways, that Jeff Davis and his cabinet and Congress ought to be hung, that the only way to settle our difficulty is to kill all the Secessionists (meaning all who do not join in the tirade against the Gov't,) and that fathers will not submit to have their sons hunted up and carried into the army, and a thousand other things calculated to inflame the minds of ignorant men and make them believe that it is their sacred duty to resist rather than obey the laws of the country.

If there is power in the Government it ought to vindicate itself This fire in the rear must be put out. These organised and armed traitors, *their counsellors, aiders and abettors,* must be crushed, and that speedily.

ANSON COUNTY.

WADESBORO', N C, Aug. 5, 1864—6 P. M

Messrs E J. Hale & Sons:—Below I hand you the official vote for this county and army as far as heard from:

	Army.	Citizens.	Total.
Vance,	178	589	767
Holden,	6	19	25

SENATE—Anson and Union

	Army.	Citizens.	Total	
Col W C Smith,	80	474	554	Only Anson and
Col S H Walkup,	63	93	156	soldiers from Anson

COMMONS

	Army	Citizens.	Total
Gen A J Dargan,	95	318	413
Col E R Liles,	55	228	281
Lt L L Polk,	43	187	230
Col J C Caraway,	27	161	188
R H Burns,	21	129	150
Dr. W F Harlee,	18	48	66

SHERIFF

G B Threadgill,	109	589	698

14th, 23d and 43d N C T, not heard from, being with Early.

Precinct vote at Wadesboro', Vance 232. Holden 1

Mt. Vernon Seminary,

MINERAL SPRINGS, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this School will commence on the 1st of September. Every department will be supplied with competent and experienced Instructors.

Circulars containing full particulars as to terms, &c., will be forwarded upon application to

Rev. WM. HOOPER,
or T. C. HOOPER, Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. Young ladies will be received as boarders at any time during the months of July and August, if their parents consider it advisable with a view to the benefit to be derived from the Mineral Water.

July 2. 46*8tpd

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to employ a Lady to teach a Family School. None but a good English Scholar need apply. Address CALVIN VESTAL,
Oakland, Chatham county, N. C.

July 20. 51*4t

NOTICE.

THE Central Committee together with the Committees for the receipt and distribution of funds and supplies for the indigent families of soldiers in the several Districts for the county of Moore, are hereby notified to attend at the Court House in Carthage, on Saturday the 20th day of August inst., for the purpose of transacting important business. *Prompt* attendance required.

By order of the Central Committee.

WM. McLEOD, Chm'n

Carthage, Aug. 5 56*swt20th

FOR SALE.

A LIGHT SIX-PASSENGER STAGE COACH with [illegible] seat, newly tired and painted, and in excellent order. Apply to R L PATTERSON,
Patterson, Caldwell county, N. C.

Aug 4 56*sw4w

Music Teacher.

A GENTLEMAN, *well qualified* by education and experience, to give instruction in Music, French and Drawing, may obtain a desirable situation, by addressing T. C. HOOPER,
Mineral Springs, Chatham Co., N. C.

July 2. 46*8tpd

A Chance to Invest Confederate Money.

THE undersigned will sell his STORE LOT at Allensville, Person county, N. C., containing 11 acres of Land, with a large Store House, Grocery House, Office and two Lot Houses all nearly new, nicely painted, in 60 yards of a Church, in a healthy section of country. There is a tract of land adjoining which can be bought, a good stand for a store and location for a Doctor. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to come and see, or address me at Allensville, Person county, N. C.

WM. H. ROYSTER, Agent.

June 17. 44*9tpd

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County.

AT Spring Term, A. D 1864, of the Superior Court of Law for said county, it was ordered by said Court, that from and after said Term of said Court, Monday of each Term be assigned for the trial of the State Docket. All parties, witnesses, and defendants are notified to attend on Monday of next Term of said Court to be holden for said county, at the Court House in Rockingham on the third Monday of September next.

R. S McDONALD, Clerk.

July 7 50*10t

State of North Carolina,

HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1864.

F. F. Blalock vs H. B. Dewar and wife Mary M., Gracy Dewar, Wm Blalock, John Blalock.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Blalock and John Blalock, heirs of Wm. Blalock, dec'd, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Dillington 2d Monday in June 1864.

56*6w] B. F. SHAW, Clk.

THE BURNING OF ALEXANDRIA.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, (yankee) writing from Cairo, Illinois, gives a description of the burning of Alexandria, La, by Banks's army which we have never seen in Southern prints. It is most interesting:

When the gunboats were all over the falls, and the order to evacuate was promulgated, and the army nearly all on the march, some of our soldiers, both white and black, as if by general understanding set fire to the city in nearly every part, almost simultaneously. The flames spread rapidly, increased by a heavy wind. Most of the houses were of wooden structure, and were soon devoured by the flames. Alexandria was a town of between 4 and 5000 inhabitants All that part of the city north of the railroad was swept from the face of the earth in a few hours, not a building being left. About nine-tenths of the town was consumed, comprising all the business part and all the fine residences; the Ice House Hotel, the Court House, all the churches except the Catholic, a number of livery stables, and the entire front row of large and splendid business houses The "Ice House" was a large brick Hotel, which must have cost $100 000, and which was owned by Judge Arisil, a member of the late Constitutional Convention, who voted for immediate and unconditional emancipation in Louisiana; which convention also sent delegates to the Baltimore Convention While Judge A was thus serving the administration, the Federal torch was applied to his houses, his law office his private and law library, and all his household goods and effects All this property, be it remembered, has been protected for three years by the Confederates, who all the time knew the Judge's Union proclivities Hundreds of other instances might be cited of Union men who suffered in like manner. *Et uno judice omne*

The scenes attending the burning of the city are appalling Women gathering their helpless babes in their arms rushing frantically through the streets with screams and cries that would have melted the hardest hearts to tears. Little boys and girls were running hither and thither crying for their mothers and fathers; old men leaning on a staff for support to their trembling limbs, were hurrying away from the suffocating heat of their burning dwellings and homes The fair and beautiful daughters of the South, whose fathers and brothers were in one army or the other; the frail and helpless wives and children of absent husbands and fathers were, almost in the twinkling of an eye, driven from their burning homes into the streets, leaving everything behind but the clothes they then wore. Owing to the simultaneous burning in every part of the city, the people found no security in the streets, where the heat was so intense as almost to create suffocation. Everybody rushed to the river's edge, being protected there from the heat by the high bank of the river. The steamboats lying at the landing were subjected to great annoyance, the heat being so great that the decks had to be flooded with water to prevent the boats from taking fire Among those who thus crowded the river bank were the wives, daughters and children, helpless and now all homeless, of the Union men who had joined the Federal army since the occupation of Alexandria. Their husbands had already been marched off in the front towards Simmsport, leaving their families in their old homes, but to the tender mercies of the Confederates

The Federal torch had now destroyed their dwellings, their household goods and apparel, the last morsel of provisions, and left them starving and destitute As might be expected they desired to go along with the Federal army, where their husbands had gone. They applied to Gen. Banks with tears and entreaties to be allowed to go aboard the transports They were refused They became frantic with excitement and rage. Their screams and piteous cries were heart rending. With tears streaming down their cheeks, women and children begged and implored the boats to take them on board The officers of the boats were desirous of doing so, but there was the peremptory order from Gen Banks not to allow any white citizens to go on board A rush would have been made upon the boats, but there stood the guard with fixed bayonet, and none could mount the stage plank except they bore the special permit of the commanding general. Could anything be more inhuman and cruel? But this is not all Gen. Banks found room on his transports for six or seven thousand negroes, that had been gathered in from the surrounding country.

Cotton that had been loaded on transports to be shipped through the quartermaster to New Orleans under Banks's order, was thrown overboard to make room for negroes. But no room could be found for white women and children, whose husbands and brothers were in the Federal army, and whose houses and all had been burned by the Federal torch. I challenge the records of all wars for acts of such perfidy and cruelty.

But there is still another chapter in this perfidious military and political campaign Banks, on arriving at Alexandria, told the people that his occupation of the country was permanent That he intended to protect all who would come forward and take the oath of allegiance; while those who would not were threatened with banishment and confiscation of property. An election was held and delegates were sent to the Constitutional Convention, then in session at New Orleans. A recruiting officer was appointed, and over a thousand white men were mustered into the U S service Quite a number of prominent citizens of Alexandria took the oath, and were promised protection. Their houses and other property have now all been reduced to ashes, and they turned out into the world with nothing—absolutely nothing save the amnesty oath! They could not now go to the Confederates and apply for charity. They, too, applied to Gen. Banks to be allowed to go aboard the transports and to go to New Orleans. They were refused in every instance! Among those who applied was a Mr. Parker, a lawyer of feeble health, who had been quite prominent making speeches since the Union occupation, in favor of the emancipation, unconditional Union, and the suppression of the rebellion. Permission to go on a transport was refused him He could not stay, and hence, feeble as he was, he went on afoot with the army. Among the prominent citizens who took the oath was Judge John K Elgee, of Alexandria.

Before the return of the army from Grand Ecore, Judge Elgee went to New Orleans, leaving his family behind, expecting to return. He was not able to do so before the evacuation of Alexandria. Judge Elgee is one of the most accomplished and able men of the South. A lawyer by profession, he occupied a prominent position, both political and social, and had immense influence So great stress was placed upon his taking the oath, that one of our bands serenaded him at his residence, and Gen. Grover and Gen. Banks honored him in every way possible During my stay in Alexandria I had occasion to call upon the Judge at his residence, and at his office (which were both in the same building), on business. His law and literary library occupied three large rooms—being as fine a collection of books as I ever saw. His residence was richly and tastefully furnished—a single painting cost $1200 In his absence the government he had sworn to support, and which had promised him protection, allowed its soldiers to apply the torch to his dwelling and turn his family into the streets His fine residence, with all its costly furniture, his books, papers, and his fine paintings, were burned up It may be that many of the last named articles will yet find their way to the north, having been rescued from the flames by pilferers and thieves; for where arson is resorted to, it is generally to cover theft.

J. Madison Wells, the Lieut. Gov. of Louisiana, elected with Hahn, by Gen Black's orders, was not spared. He had been a Union man from the beginning. He had a splendid residence in Alexandria, well and richly furnished, at which his own and his sons family resided. His son was absent in New Orleans, attending the Constitutional Convention, of which he was a member, and in which he voted for abolition and all the ultra measures But that did not secure his family the protection of the government All was burned. Thousands of people, men, women and children, were, in a few short hours, driven from comfortable homes into the street Their shelter, their provisions, their beds were all consumed. In their extremity, which our own culpability had brought about, the commanding General turned his back upon them The General, perhaps, did not laugh at their calamity, nor mock when their fear came, but doubtless regarded it as the dawn of a political millenium. The march of the army from Alexandria to Fort de Russy was lighted up with the flames of burning dwellings. Thus has Gen Banks become the "liberator of Louisiana." Thus ended the Red River expedition—a fine sequel to a scheme conceived in politics and brought forth in iniquity.

The Louisville Journal says, that within the month past the rebels have captured trains and destroyed Government property on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad to the amount of several millions of dollars.

A frog fell out of a block of sandstone which some workmen were breaking at Johnstown, Pa, a few days since. The stone was known not to have been disturbed since it was quarried, thirty years ago; and how long the frog, which was squeezed as flat as a cent, had been in it before that can only be a matter of conjecture. Immediately on falling out, the reptile began to swell and move, and in a short time became quite lively.

THE LATE GEORGIA RAID.

From the Macon Confederate, 2d inst.

On Tuesday evening of the past week a dispatch was received at the Headquarters of Gen. Cobb, commanding Georgia Reserve forces in this city from Gen Hood at Atlanta, that a raid of yankee cavalry had left Sherman's army in front of Atlanta and were making for Macon for the purpose, as was supposed, of releasing the 1200 yankee officers confined here, and doing such other damage as yankee malice and hate could invent or suggest

When Stoneman left Atlanta he went down the Georgia Railroad as far as Covington, burning and destroying the track, and committing other depredations From Covington, he took a due southeast course coming through Cedar Shoals Factory, Starrsville, Leaksville, Palo Alto and Monticello, the county town of Jasper Co. Then continuing his course he captured Holland, Hillsboro' and Clinton, the county town of Jones. This was on Friday night that he arrived at Clinton Pressing forward, Stoneman's advance guard was met a few miles this side of Clinton by Capt Dunlap, who, after exchanging shots fell back to Gen. Cobb's Headquarters in this City and gave the first authentic news received of the coming enemy.

Thereupon a cavalry company was improvised and placed under the command of Maj. Wallace, with orders to advance on the Clinton road and develop the enemy's strength and position Maj Wallace advanced seven miles on that road when the head of his command was fired upon He several times fired in return, formed ambuscades, skirmished and fought the enemy, falling back and forming until he got to the suburbs of the city, which brought daylight Saturday morning.

In the meanwhile all Macon was wakeful There was a hurrying to and fro of the Militia and citizens The first and second Georgia Militia, together with the Fire Guards, the organized companies from the Macon Foundries and Arsenal, sick, wounded and convalescent soldiers from Hospitals, all under command of Maj Gen. Cobb, with Gen Joseph E Johnston as advisory General, (and in any other capacity the duties of a brave soldier and a patriotic citizen demanded.) We had, also, the distinguished Ruggles and Mackall on the field Our whole force took position in front of East Macon Saturday morning The sick and wounded hobbled and *straggled* to the front without orders, some with guns, some with pistols, and others only hoping to pick up arms from wounded and killed, but all sanguine of getting into the fight.

Stoneman advanced his skirmish lines everywhere, and followed with his regular lines of battle sometimes in two and then in three, but finding every part of the field bravely and heroically defended he was seen to hesitate and doubt as to what to do Another circumstance quickly brought his decision The advance of Gen. Iverson in the rear was communicated to Stoneman, who was then in sight of the spires and steeples of Macon. Stoneman immediately ordered a retreat, and went back with all his force in the direction of Clinton The head of his column passed the village about 4 o'clock and the rear guard at 11 o'clock at night—going out the Monticello road. They were met a few miles from the town by Gen. Iverson's videttes, who opened upon them with their carbines This was their only road to escape and to force a passage was a dire necessity. Gen Iverson formed his men a short distance the other side of Sunshine Church, an unpretending little house of God that stands on the left of the road.

Our temporary works consisted of rails thrown across the road, and on the right and left, against which the enemy advanced two hours before day-light Sunday morning We forced the enemy back in the direction of Clinton fully two miles; when, arriving at the house of Thos. Heskel a short distance beyond Sunshine, a flag of truce was sent by Gen. Stoneman to Col. Crews, proposing an unconditional surrender of the whole of his command Col. Crews received the flag, and ordered Stoneman's army to stack arms. 600 cavalry, and two pieces of artillery immediately obeyed the order, but all of 1500 refused, and immediately broke through the woods on the right of the road, going in almost every direction, without organization and totally demoralized

Pursuit was made, and when we left the field, 12 m. yesterday, they were being rapidly brought in It is supposed that none of them will ever escape back to Sherman

From the Macon Confederate, 3d inst.

Dr. Browning, Stoneman's Chief Surgeon, as well as other members of his staff, freely admitted to us the whole intention of the expedition, its strength, and gave an enumeration of the different commands composing it

Stoneman left Sherman's right in front of Atlanta with orders to tear up the Augusta railroad as far as Social Circle, and then take the direct road to Macon. He was to surprise and capture this city on Thursday, release the 1200 yankee officers confined at Camp Oglethorpe, burn all the government works, factories, railroad and machine works, and everything else in and around the city of a public nature The officers in the prison were to assist in their own liberation as soon as their friends engaged the guard around them They were to be then armed and the force thus strengthened was to go down the Southwestern railroad burning and plundering to Andersonville. The guard there was to be engaged by Stoneman, and the whole force of prisoners [30,000] were to make a rush for liberation. Stoneman was then to march the whole back in the direction of Atlanta by the road he had traveled over. Macon was to have been reached, attacked, captured, burned and destroyed last Thursday morning, but the expedition was delayed about Covington ten or twelve hours, and Stoneman also found the road this side so rugged that he could not come to time.

As soon as it was known that Stoneman had left Sherman's army Gen Wheeler, on Wednesday of last week, ordered Gen. Iverson to take Martin's Division and pursue him. Gen. Iverson's command did not number quite 900 men of all arms. They struck the track of Stoneman south of Covington and reached Monticello Thursday night a few hours behind the enemy. Resuming the march Friday morning Gen. Iverson's advance came into Clinton about half an hour after Stoneman left that night. The main force, however, did not get to Clinton on Saturday before the advance of Stoneman on the retreat drove out the pickets. Gen. Iverson then surveyed the country 7 or 8 miles northeast of Clinton for a battle-field. He found a good position a short distance beyond Sunshine Church, posted his men and awaited the enemy

Saturday night found the pickets of the opposing forces confronting each other near Mr. Barfield's house. The enemy threw up barricades across the road and on either side at Barfield's house, extending out a good distance across the corn fields Stoneman was left with only two things to do; force passage along the road or surrender There was no road leading off to the right or left that he could travel The country was cut up with deep and impassable ravines, allowing no chance for artillery or baggage trains and but precious little for horsemen even

Gen. Allen's skirmish line first encountered the enemy two hours before daylight Sunday morning Irregular skirmishing continued until 8 o'clock, when the Georgia brigade was ordered forward to develop the position of the enemy. They soon found him in line of battle Col Crews immediately ordered a charge which was gallantly responded to by his brigade, and we think another charge was made on the other side of the field at the same time The enemy were completely routed and forced back Our line was then reformed on the advanced position two miles further this way Gen Stoneman sustained a heavy loss in this defeat, and as soon as he saw preparations making to charge him again, he dispatched a white flag proposing an unconditional surrender of his whole force. The flag was received by Col Crews, who then confronted him with 182 men

As soon as Stoneman saw the 182 men to whom he had surrendered, he sat down and took a regular cry. He handed his sword over to Col. Crews, and his staff directly divested themselves of their arms.

600 yankees at once threw down their guns, but the remainder, seeing by this time the cowardice of their General in giving up to such a small force, broke thro' the woods pell-mell, helter skelter, making off to the left Gen. Iverson ordered pursuit, and it is believed that nearly the whole party will be taken.

We captured fully 1000 horses, that many stand of small arms, 2 brass three inch rifle cannon and caissons, several colors and guidons. Stoneman only had two cannon.

Perhaps there never was a more consummate band of plundering thieves collected than composed this raid of Stoneman's. It was universally composed of low unprincipled Dutch and foreigners of every nation, with here and there a white man as an officer

They were actuated with but one motive—to steal and to plunder, and instead of the officers throwing any restraint upon them, the officers themselves, from Stoneman down, joined in robbery and pillage. They entered private houses and stripped ladies' fingers and breasts of rings and pins. Broke open drawers and trunks, stole silver and plate of every description. In many instances house girls were ravished in rooms before their mistresses, and in yards in front of the houses No savage dog that ever cursed the earth, committed more fiendish brutalities Every scoundrel of them filled his pockets with stolen money, stolen plate and stolen jewels.

We know little of the destruction of property in Newton or Jasper counties, except that they burned White's Factory in the former. In Jones county, no citizen escaped without losing something, and many poor widows whose names it is impossible to enumerate, had everything in the world they owned in the way of food, stock and wearing apparel stripped from them, the inhuman wretches not leaving enough food to afford one meal for their children.

Gen Stoneman and his staff and field officers arrived at Macon late Monday afternoon. They were at once taken to the officers' quarters at Camp Oglethorpe The remaining 600 were dismounted where they were captured and brought in on foot, arriving here yesterday morning. They were turned over to the militia, and will be sent down to Andersonville immediately.

And thus has come to disaster, grief and annihilation the great Stoneman raid It accomplished nothing but the burning of a few cars on the Central railroad and the tearing up of a few miles of the track That was all

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

Lt Col John Thomas Jones, of the 26th Reg't N C T. died near Orange C H, Va, May 7, 1864, from a wound received on the previous day Thus has passed away, whilst budding into manhood, one of the noblest and brightest ornaments of our State The feeling among all classes was that of profound sorrow at his loss; and his numerous virtues, his learning, his courage, and the bright future which was before him, until cut off by the hand of death, were themes of general conversation.

"Tears fell when thou wert dying,
From eyes unused to weep;
And long where thou art lying
Will tears the cold turf steep" H.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died at his father's residence in Randolph county, of Chronic Diarrhœa, James Sikes son of Nathan and Mary Sikes, aged 18 years, 5 months and 20 days. He entered the service of his country when he arrived at the proper age. He was with his company but a few weeks when he was seized with the fatal disease that ended his life—thus cutting short a life of usefulness and service to his country and her cause. He was a member of Co F, 46th Reg't N C T. He leaves a father and mother, sisters and brothers, to mourn their loss The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord A FRIEND.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	Gov.		Senate.		Com		Sheriff.			
	Vance.	Holden	Crump	Bright.	Davis	Jordan	Sanders.	McAulay	Andrews.	Lassiter.
Rush's Mills,	28	9	21	11	11	0	17	2	6	0
Rock Spring,	23	8	18	9	17	9	20	2	5	0
McCaskill's,	6	46	4	48	3	48	4	3	8	39
Auman's.	1	86	1	86	0	85	4	19	1	1
Diffie's,	15	20	11	24	11	24	0	30	4	0
Bean's,	13	62	11	59	11	59	10	26	10	0
Fork,	46	7	47	7	38	8	36	8	1	0
Milledgeville,	22	0	15	1	22	1	18	0	2	0
Prospect,	18	15	11	22	7	25	18	11	1	0
Zion,	43	1	43	3	29	15	1	28	15	0
Troy.	61	37	46	48	45	48	26	51	14	0
Mt Gilead,	95	1	64	10	62	21	12	39	30	0
	353	242	293	278	356	293	166	219	92	40

VOTE OF JOHNSTON'S BRIGADE

	Vance.	Holden.
5th N. C. Reg't,	86	2
12th "	100	0
20th "	60	19
23d "	73	0
	319	21

BONDS FOR SALE.

Five Hundred Million Confederate Six Per Cent. Bonds.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investment. They have thirty years to run. interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties.

The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st, 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity. Apply to

ALLEN S. GIBBES, Agent
Treasury Department, Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 9. 58 tf

Strayed or Stolen.

THE subscriber lost a likely BLACK MARE, under medium size, white spot on her back, caused by the harness, fore feet turns out, and tips her ancles in traveling, recently shod, four years old, and in good order. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said Mare, or any information, so that I get her Address the subscriber at Carriesville P O, Moore County, N. C KENNETH M. McDONALD.

Aug. 10. 58 3tpd

BONDS FOR SALE.

Five Hundred Million Confederate Six Per Cent. Bonds.

THESE Bonds present the greatest inducements for investment. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties. The minimum price has been fixed, for the present, at $135 The old issue Confederate Treasury Notes, (except the $100 notes,) will be received in payment at 66⅔ per cent.

A. W. STEEL,
Agent for the C. S. Treasury,

Fayetteville, Aug. 5. 56 16w

WANTED,

I WISH to buy a good farm Blacksmith and two or three likely young boys or girls. Any having such can address me at Averasboro', N. C.

D. McN. McKAY

Harnett Co, N. C., Aug. 8. 57 4t

Concord Female College.

THE next session of this Institution, located at Statesville, will commence on the last Monday of August

The price of tuition, for the Session, will be from $40 to 50. The price of board will be $100 dollars per month, payable in advance, unless a special arrangement should be made with the President. Each boarder will be expected to furnish her own lights, towels, and a pair of sheets.

Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention if addressed to J. M. M. CALDWELL.

Aug 1, 1864 57 7tpd.

Headquarters, N. C. Reserve,
Raleigh, Aug. 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 5

IT has been reported to the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserves, that deserters from the army are permitted to remain unmolested in certain counties of this State. It is hereby made the duty of the Senior Reserves, to apprehend and deliver them to the nearest Military Commandant; and the Captains of the different companies are made and will be held strictly responsible for the execution of this order, in their respective counties.

By command of Lt. General Holmes.

JNO. W HINSDALE, A. A. General.

Aug. 8 57-7t

LARGE SALE OF WIRE AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday 18th August, we will sell 205 rolls, 14000 lbs, Iron wire, assorted sizes from No 5 to 15. This affords a rare opportunity, to Tinners and other parties in want, to supply themselves with a good article recently imported.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug 10. 57 ts

Wanted a Situation,

AS Superintendent or General Manager of a Cotton or Woolen Mill, by a thorough competent man, of 40 years experience, who has had charge of the best Mills in this country, understands the business in all its branches. For particulars address "Manufacturer" through Post Office.

Fayetteville, Aug. 10. 57-2tpd

LOST,

THE Subscriber has lost a 4 per cent. CERTIFICATE for a Confederate States Bond, Signed by Wm. G. Broadfoot, and No. 1531, for $200. Notice is hereby given to all persons not to receive said certificate or to trade for the same; I shall make application to the proper authorities to issue to me a duplicate copy of said certificate.

URIAH SCHERMERHORN.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug 10, 1864. 57 3tpd.

3 BBLS. BROWN SUGAR;
half do " "
Copperas in Boxes and Bbls.
10 Kegs Nails, assorted.
8 Kegs Cooking Soda.
On consignment and for sale by
E. L. PEMBERTON.

Aug. 11. 57-2t

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

From the London Post, July 2.

Again we are called upon to chronicle another repulse to that mighty army, which under the leadership of Grant, is endeavoring to force its way to Richmond. It is the same story constantly repeated. Except in matters of detail there is absolutely nothing new. An attack conducted with more or less obstinacy, for a longer or shorter space of time, followed by a retreat, a change of tactics, a renewed attack in another place, and again a defeat. Such is the epitome of the history of this year's campaign in Virginia up to the present time, and to all appearances it will be continued after a similar fashion until no more men will be left in the Federal army who will be either able or willing to assault the Confederate intrenchments.

The details of the attack on Gen. Lee's position in front of Petersburg will be found to be in the main almost identical with those of the preceding engagements on the Chickahominy and in Spottsylvania. The centre and the wings of the Northern army may have been differently composed. The order of time in which they went into action may not have been identical, but the result has been in each case the same

The Federals have invariably been repulsed with heavy loss; and, whether it is set down at 5,000, or 10,000, or 20,000 men, it has always been so great, and the reverse has been so decisive as to deter the Federal Commander-in-chief from again repeating the experiment in the same place. He has constantly shifted his ground, and, from the day when he opened the campaign at Wilderness up to the present time, has traversed nearly half a circle round the Confederate capital. On the north, on the east, and now on the south, he has attempted to cut his way through the lines with which the Confederates have guarded the approaches to Richmond, but only to find that every route equally led to discomfiture

When Grant crossed the Chickahominy and took up a position between that river and the James, we pointed out the serious disadvantages under which he would labor if he attempted to approach Richmond by following the left or northern bank of that river At the same time, however, we did not suspect that it was his intention to cross the James and attempt the capture of Richmond by the Petersburg route To take such a course, as it appeared to us, would be not merely an admission that all the past labours of the campaign had been entirely profitless, but would amount to the adoption of a route which, by implication, had been pronounced at the commencement of the campaign the least practicable for an army attacking Richmond. Now, however, that Grant has crossed the James river, and has, after having suffered severe losses, reached a point where he might with the most perfect safety have landed his army six weeks ago, it is impossible to avoid concluding that he has not only made great sacrifices needlessly, but has essayed to enter Richmond by a road which he himself believed presented even more serious obstacles to success than those by which he has already vainly endeavored to approach that Capital. Nor was this the sole ground on which we thought it improbable that Grant would attempt to attack Richmond by way of Petersburg By moving his army to the South of the James river he was of necessity obliged to leave Washington to a great extent unprotected, and to afford to the Confederate Commander-in-chief the opportunity, if he so pleased, of marching on the Federal capital As, however, this was a risk which, if run, it was absolutely essential to reduce as much as possible, the adoption of the Petersburg route necessitated the separation from the main army of no inconsiderable number of troops, who would be able at the same time to make a diversion in Central Virginia, and arrest the advance of any force detached by Lee for the purpose of attacking Washington This was in effect what Grant did. Sheridan, with a strong force of cavalry and infantry, took up a position on the line of the Virginia Central railroad, whilst Hunter endeavored, by the capture of Lynchburg and Charlottesville, to cut off the communications between Richmond and the West. It was under these circumstances that Grant transported his army to the right bank of the James, believing that the paramount necessity of defending Richmond would keep the main body of Lee's army in the vicinity of that city, and that the forces in Central Virginia and the Upper Shenandoah Valley would amply suffice for the protection of Washington

The position taken up by Grant after crossing the James lay to the south of the Appomattox, and across the railway connecting Petersburg with City Point On the 15th some skirmishing took place between the outposts of the two armies, and on that day Smith's corps of the Federal army was reported to have taken some Confederate prisoners It was not, however, until the 18th that Grant attempted to force the Confederate position The assault was made at daybreak, and, having failed, was repeated in the evening with similar consequences The entire force of the Federal army was employed on these occasions, but with no other result than that of adding to the useless carnage. On the 19th the attack was not renewed, and on the 20th, the date of the latest advices from the Federal headquarters, the Commander-in Chief had gone on board the flag-ship of the Federal Admiral in the James river to decide on future proceedings * * *

When we consider that the news of Grant's last defeat had reached New York almost simultaneously with the intimation that the Gold Bill had received the assent of Congress it is difficult to avoid ascribing the increased value of specie to the conviction on the part of the public that their greatest General has now played his last card The abandonment of the campaign in Virginia would amount, in the minds of most persons, to an abandonment of the war, and such a prospect might well depreciate, to an enormous degree, the value of Mr. Chase's bank notes. If appearances are not extremely fallacious, we think we can at last detect the "beginning of the end."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed, in battle at Gettysburg, Penn, July 1st, 1863, Marshal Brown, aged 25 years 8 months and 1 day. He was a member of Co G, 26th Reg't N C Troops. He was killed while nobly doing his duty on the battle-field—less fortunate than some, for short sighted creatures to look at or judge, for his death was simultaneous with the entrance of the ball; he was saved, however, the suffering and anguish of some whose lot it is to linger perhaps for months, and at last have to depart.

We can't say that any are taken from the battle-field, however sudden it may be, without warning, for there, the missiles of death are always ready Although Marshal did not respond to the call for volunteers when it was first made, yet, doubtless he was more patriotic and brave than many that did He did his duty on the field and was agreeable in camp. Peace to his ashes No more will his slumbers be disturbed by the tattoo or reveille or the long-roll for battle, but he will rest till the morn of the resurrection, when we trust he will arise with a glorious body fashioned like his Saviour: When we trust he will meet with his brothers and sisters, many relatives and friends whom he has left behind to mourn his departure. G C U

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, in the Jackson Hospital, near Richmond, Va, on the 24th of June, of a wound received on the 12th of May in the vicinity of Scottsylvania C H, while bravely contending for the rights of home and liberty, with an enemy merciless and unrelenting in his nature, Malcom Alexander, son of James L and Sallie Alford

The age of our lamented friend was 21 years 7 months and 21 days. This gallant youth, complete with every essential requisite to make a man, a hero and patriot, left a loved home in the opening of the war, and connected himself with a company of Col Orr's Reg't of S C V, which was at that time stationed on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, S C From thence he went with his Reg't to Va, passing home and friends without a call, and participated in all the battles in which his Reg't was engaged, and after the fatigues and hardships of war for more than three years, claiming everything near and dear to himself and all of us—alas! but nevertheless true—he received the wound of which he died.

Our youthful friend was the pride of his officers and comrades in camp, full of patriotism, zeal and honor—actuated by principles noble and good, and ever ready and willing to discharge every duty devolved upon him, both in camp and on the battle field He was always kind and affectionate to those with whom he associated; polite and courteous to the stranger, and why should we wonder that he was so universally beloved and admired.

Though the chilly hand of death has completed its mission, there is consolation to those who mourn his loss, for God hath said: "I will not leave you comfortless." This is the second son whose name has been added to the long galaxy of youthful martyrs, whose lives have been offered as fragrant oblations upon the altar of their bleeding country From one hearth stone the army has lost two gallant soldiers, the country two true patriots and the family two brothers of whom they may well be proud. He was a young man of great promise, and had the will and energy to accomplish whatsoever he would undertake. He was at all times cheerful and animated, yet calm and tranquil. As a son he was dutiful, as a soldier patriotic His obedience to and love for his mother in her life-time,—His moral worth and scholastic pride—with a heart full of love for every thing good and excellent, ought to make glad the heart of an affectionate father.

Malcom now sleeps in the soldier's cemetery, near the hospital in which he died, where the hands of veteran comrades have kindly laid him Peace to his ashes, and comfort to his bereaved father, brothers and sisters.

W. M. D. A.

ITEMS FROM YANKEE PAPERS.

The following news items are taken from yankee papers of the 9th:—

Of 3200 men comprising McCook's command, [in the late Georgia raid] only some 600 succeeded in returning to Sherman's lines

There are no longer any Federal troops on the main land of Texas. The garrison at Brownsville has been withdrawn The munitions and supplies at that place were sent to Brazos and New Orleans 250 refugees, fearing the vengeance of the Confederates, left Brownsville with the troops, and were to be forwarded to New Orleans.

Armed launches at the mouth of the Mississippi have rendered the navigation of that river below New Orleans so dangerous that the Yankee pilots are afraid to venture out. On the 19th ult, the lighthouse tender Martha was captured and destroyed by an armed launch in Chandeleur Bay.

The Union convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 6th, nominated B C. Eggleston for Congress. The vote stood: Eggleston, 84; S. P. Chase, late Secretary of the Treasury, 39.

A dispatch from Grant's army says considerable sickness prevails in the yankee army.

The publication of the Evening Bulletin newspaper, of Baltimore, was suppressed, late on Saturday evening, by order of Gen. Wallace, commanding the middle department, in consequence of the publication in the second edition of two objectionable articles copied from the New York Freeman's Journal. The office was closed, and any further attempt to publish the paper will subject the publishers to arrest and the office to seizure.

A number of citizens of the State of Delaware, who were arrested a few days ago and sent to Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, upon the charge of holding a pic nic for the benefit of the Confederate prisoners at Fort Delaware, were released on parole last Saturday. Upon their return to Wilmington, more than 2000 citizens turned out and gave them a grand ovation. The getters-up of the reception were arrested by the Provost Marshal, but it was not known what would be done with them

1000 Confederate prisoners arrived in New York on Tuesday morning, on the Arago, from Point Lookout, Md., and left the same afternoon by the Erie railroad for Elmira.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac states that the rebels exploded a mine under one of our works in front of Petersburg, on Friday, but succeeded in doing very little damage. The rebels managed their mining operations very badly, and the explosion took place forty yards in front of our works. They attempted an assault afterwards, but were repulsed with considerable loss Both armies were engaged in strengthening their defensive works.

A few days since 50 rebel deserters attempted to come into our lines in a body, but our troops, not understanding their intentions, fired on them, and 29 of the number were killed or wounded.

DESERTERS.

AN ACT TO PUNISH AIDERS AND ABETTORS OF DESERTERS

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That any person who shall knowingly aid, assist, harbor or maintain, under any pretence whatever, any deserter from the military service of the State or of the Confederate States, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the Superior Court, shall be fined, or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the Court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, nor the imprisonment to exceed four months

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That any person who shall under any pretence whatever, knowingly aid, assist, harbor or maintain any person enrolled and ordered to report for duty as a conscript, in refusing to obey such order, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the Superior Court, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the Court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, nor the imprisonment four months

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That for the purpose of enforcing the conscript law of the Confederate States and arresting deserters and conscripts the Governor shall have power to call out the militia.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That this act shall have force from its ratification.

Ratified the 7th day of July, 1864.

The Late Fight off Mobile Point.—For fear that the impression may get abroad that the Confederate naval force in the late fight off Mobile Point was in any manner equal to that of the enemy, we beg to lay before our readers the following statement which we make on the authority of an officer well acquainted with the same:

The Tennessee is an iron-clad, after the style of the Merrimac (Virginia,) mounting six guns. She has five inch plates on the sides, and six inches on the ends of her inclined shield. Her battery was two 7-inch and four 6.42 Brooke rifles. The Gaines and Morgan were sister vessels, with their engines (high pressure) *partially* protected by *ten*-inch iron plates; magazine not entirely below the water line. They each mounted two banded 32-pounder rifles of 57 cwt., four smooth 32's of 57 cwt. and four smooth-bore 32's of 42 cwt. The Selma was formerly the steamer Florida, a packet between Mobile and New Orleans, had her boiler protected by a plating of one inch iron, engines not protected. She mounted four guns, a two 9 inch Dahlgren, one 8-inch shell gun, and one 32-pounder banded rifle of 57 cwt. The three wooden vessels are large side wheel steamers, totally unfit for vessels of war.

It will be seen that we had really but one war vessel, the Tennessee, to oppose three of the best Mississippi river monitors and Farragut's splendid fighting fleet of wooden vessels, which have set all batteries and forts at defiance since May '62.

The presence of a fleet in Mobile Bay does not jeopardize the safety of the city in the slightest degree. The heavy ships of Farragut's fleet cannot get within twenty-five miles of Mobile, and we venture to say that vessels of nine feet draft will scarcely be found in the neighborhood of the *bona fide* defences of that place. It has been looked upon as perfectly feasible for Farragut to have passed the forts and entered the bay any day during the past two years, and our authorities have acted upon that belief by placing the batteries intended as the real defence in such position that they cannot be flanked or passed. There can be no impropriety in making these statements public, as the New York Herald published the same with a diagram more than a year since.

Savannah Republican.

Riot Between Soldiers and Negroes in Washington.—There was quite an extensive riot on Capitol Hill, Washington, last Thursday, some twenty or thirty soldiers from the Lincoln Hospital attacking a number of colored men. For a time the affair threatened to be serious stones, brickbats and crowbars being extensively used Finally a colored man got an axe and made an assault upon the soldiers, killing one and wounding another, it is believed, mortally. The soldiers finally set fire to the shanties, and some half dozen of them were burned. The police at last succeeded in quelling the riot, and made many arrests.

WAR NEWS

From Mobile.—MOBILE, Aug. 12—Heavy firing is reported at Fort Morgan on Tuesday and Wednesday To day the telegraph wire was cut between the city and the front. Two vessels were off Dog river bar this evening. Troops are daily arriving, and good feeling exists.

The Naval Battle off Mobile—Yankee Account.—CLINTON, LA, Aug 11.—New Orleans papers of the 9th say the Tecumseh struck a torpedo opposite Fort Morgan and went down immediately. All on board perished, including the Captain, except 9, who are prisoners After passing the fort, the Tennessee came up with three wooden vessels of the fleet, delivering a broadside, and still looking for the Hartford, flag ship, with Farragut on board The Monongahela bore down and struck the Tennessee amidships The Tennessee and Hartford then got side by side, the former pouring full broadsides into the Hartford's portholes, causing, as the True Delta says, a fearful loss of life. Later the Lackawanna and others came up with Farragut, until the Tennessee surrendered.

The papers report that Admiral Buchanan's leg will be saved. He told them he would be willing to die two minutes afterwards if he could have sunk the Hartford. Lt. Comstock (Confederate,) and Lt Preston, (yankee,) are both reported dead

The late Explosion near Petersburg.—RICHMOND, Aug. 11.—On Tuesday last the Ordnance Depot at City Point exploded, killing a large number of yankee soldiers.

From the North.—PETERSBURG, Aug 12.—Northern papers of the 10th have been received.

Unofficial dispatches claim a great victory by Gen. Averill over the rebels under McCausland and Bradley Johnson, on the 7th inst., near Moorfields, Hardy county, Va. Gen. Johnson and staff were captured but escaped. 500 to 600 prisoners were taken, and trains, colors, and small arms captured.

Gens. Sherman and Thomas, says the N. Y. Commercial, have telegraphed to Washington that Atlanta will certainly fall this week.

Gold is quoted at 254½.

RICHMOND, Aug. 12—Baltimore papers of yesterday say that the yankee cavalry have re occupied Martinsburg; that Sheridan's forces are moving up the Shenandoah Valley against the rebels; and that on the afternoon of the 10th skirmishing was going on 10 miles from Winchester.

The yankee Sec'y of War, Stanton, is said to have tendered his resignation, which was promptly accepted Other changes in the Cabinet are reported.

The campaign has opened actively in Florida, and is said to be prosecuted with great success under Birney, destroying the railroad, burning bridges and committing other depredations.

From Petersburg.—A quiet deeper than that of the several preceding days, reigned along the lines yesterday. If we may except a few stray shots, Grant has not thrown any shells in the corporate limits since last Monday week.

We learn from the best authority that the enemy has contracted his lines considerably on his left—our right—and has withdrawn his pickets some distance from the points recently occupied by them. The enemy is also seen in greatly diminished force on our right, which strongly indicates that he has withdrawn troops from that direction.

Everything indicates that the great yankee army, which but recently prosecuted offensive operations so vigorously, are now throwing themselves on the defensive. This is evident, not only in the contraction of their lines which they so recently and so boldly extended, but in the diminished numbers which they present in our front, and the, at least, partial cessation of active movements but lately observable.

Petersburg Express, 11th.

From the Upper Potomac.—Gen. Early reports officially on the 8th instant, that Gen McCausland had arrived in Hardy county, having sustained very little loss, the statement in the Yankee papers of his defeat, on which the rumors of Wednesday were based, being untrue Dispatches received in this city yesterday from Gen. Bradley Johnson's command, report his safe return. We think there is no doubt that everything is progressing favorably for the Confederates in the Valley.—*Richmond Sentinel, 11th.*

The Burning of Chambersburg.—WINCHESTER, Aug. 5.—This morning our army re-crossed the river into Maryland, whether towards Baltimore or the Pennsylvania line I can't say. Gen. McCausland has returned with his force to Romney; he was sent to Chambersburg to levy a contribution of $100,000 to remunerate Hunter, Boteler and Lee, for the loss of their houses, burnt two weeks since by Hunter's orders; the amount not being paid, the town was fired, and 254 houses burnt. This may open their eyes to the fact that two can play at this game. It was a sad alternative; but nothing else was left us. To quietly submit to the one-sided game longer, would have been cowardice. Winchester may pay the penalty. If so Harrisburg must come next; and all the thriving towns and fine barns along the border. In one day we can destroy more than they can in a month. We have few or no towns within their reach, that they have not already partially destroyed, whilst the entire border has been desolated by them—houses, barns, fences and all destroyed. The order for the burning of Chambersburg, in case of their refusal to pay the amount ($100,000 in gold) was signed by Early.—*Cor. Rich. Whig.*

From Charles City.—We are informed that on the 5th instant, a Confederate battery opened on the enemy's gunboats at Wilcox's wharf, which was replied to by the enemy. The battery then moved to another position higher up the river. Next day the enemy dropped down near Swinyard's wharf, and deliberately shelled a house occupied alone by ladies, children and servants. The family, consisting of eight persons, had left the dining room but a few seconds, when a shell exploded directly under the room, tearing every thing to pieces. The negro cook was the only person wounded.—*Richmond Sentinel, 11th.*

The Yankee Premier Drunk.—Rev. Theodore Tilton, editor of the New York Independent, publishes a long letter in his paper, in which he states as an undeniable fact that Seward, at the late Baltimore Fair, was so drunk as to have disgraced himself and insulted his friends.

The Last House Burning.—The residence of the widow of Major John Seddon, brother of the Secretary of War, in Stafford county, was burned by order of Butler, in retaliation for the burning of Montgomery Blair's house, near Washington.

Kentucky.—Private advices from Kentucky represent quite a revolution in public sentiment progressing in that State. Several prominent citizens, heretofore Unionists, are now co-operating with the peace party.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph says that a Confederate officer, taken prisoner in Chambersburg while McCausland's forces were there, was "*literally trampled to death*" by the citizens. This, as well as the burning of towns, is an act that can be retaliated!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, 1864.

THE SUBLIMITY OF IMPUDENCE.—After a week's deliberation and silence over the election, Mr. W. W. Holden has published a long article in the Standard of the 12th in which he seems to admit that Gov. Vance is re-elected, though he has not yet said so in plain terms. But it is to the following extract from that formal address to the readers of the Standard that we desire to call the attention of our readers:

"I will never in any event humiliate myself at the footstool of the Destructive party, or fuse with that party. Nothing shall separate me from Conservative principles or from the Conservative party, for it is my firm belief that it is the only party that can heal the bleeding wounds of the Constitution, protect and preserve the liberty of the citizen, and secure to the country an honorable and lasting peace. I hold "the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other,"—the sword for the Destructives, and the olive branch for all good and true Conservatives. It would be the height of vanity and arrogance in me to assume that citizens professing to be Conservatives who did not vote for *me* are not good Conservatives, however much I may regret the recent union at the ballot-box of the Destructives and of many tried Conservatives. *It shall not be my fault if this union is continued and perpetuated.* If it should be, the Conservative party will be swallowed up and lost; but if every true Conservative, forgetting the past, and impressed alone with the importance of maintaining his principles in their purity, will dissolve this union, and resolve to have no political affiliation or correspondence of any kind with the Destructives, and will so act on all occasions, whether as a representative of the people or as a citizen, as to put the Destructives outside the pale of his associations, the great Conservative party will be restored to its former integrity and strength, and will be enabled hereafter, as heretofore, to confer upon the country all those benefits and blessings which it was hoped would flow from it when it was formed and organized."

And in connection with this is the following paragraph from another part of the same paper:—

"*The Legislature.*—We give below the names of members elected to the Legislature as far as ascertained. We count thus far twenty five Conservatives "after the straitest sect"—fifty-five Vance Conservatives, and forty-eight Destructives. The Destructives proper will not have more than sixty-five members on joint ballot. The two houses consist of one hundred and seventy members, but generally there are not more than one hundred and fifty in their seats. The joint ballot vote will, therefore, generally be ninety Conservatives and sixty Destructives."

Have we not well characterized this as the sublimity of Impudence? Mr. Holden has been furiously denouncing Gov. Vance and all those who would vote for him as "Destructives." Well, some 50,000 thus voted, leaving 10,000 to 12,000 "Conservatives," so called, voting for Holden. Hereupon Mr. Holden swears that nothing shall separate him from the "Conservative party," into which, by a single dash of his pen, he reinstates himself and his 10 or 12,000 followers, cheek by jowl with the 30,000 Vance "Conservatives" whom he had just outlawed as "Destructives!" and this self constituted dictator, who has just been so emphatically kicked out of all parties except that to which the deserters have attached themselves, coolly tells the 30,000 that it is their duty to have "no political affiliation or correspondence of any kind with the Destructives;" and further that they must have no association with the said Destructives, either as representatives of the people or as citizens! And for whose benefit is this political and social non-intercourse to be established? Evidently for the benefit of W. W. Holden. The signal scorning of him by the people as their would-be Governor appears not to have satisfied his insatiable ambition, but he remembers that Mr Dortch's Senatorial term will soon expire, and that the Legislature just elected will have that high place to fill; so he at once begins to count noses to see by what impudent combinations he may manage to band together a sufficient number of the members elect to secure that other object of his long desire He proposes that the true and faithful patriots who have been elected to the Legislature as friends to Gov. Vance, to the State and to the Confederacy, shall demean themselves by uniting with the corporal's guard—about 15 in number, magnified by him into 25—of Holdenites: That they shall single out 65 members, elected along with themselves as friends to Vance and the Confederacy, for political and social ostracism—"have no political affiliation or correspondence of any kind" with these 65, but "put them outside the pale of his associations." Really, the impudence of such propositions is only equalled by its infamy.

The Standard takes care not to specify its 25 by name. The public would doubtless be interested in knowing who they are; also who are the 55 and the 48. The "Vance Conservatives" were all "Destructives" before the election.

Another characteristic fact is embodied in the extract we make. Mr. Holden "holds the sword in one hand"—(metaphorically of course)—but it is not to be used against the yankees—he makes no war upon them—but it is "for the Destructives."

We have thus presented to our readers this new move of the Standard and Mr. Holden—a move intended to obliterate the condemnation passed upon him by the people at the ballot box. It will not do. It is too late. The people of North Carolina go for the cause of the Confederacy, heart and hand.

DEATH OF COL. JOHN R. MURCHISON.—It will be reccollected that this valuable officer and estimable gentleman, Col. of the 8th N. C. Troops, was reported killed on the 1st of June, and afterwards well ascertained to be only wounded and a prisoner. We are sorry to be obliged to state that undoubted information has been received of his death, which occurred on the 7th of June, just a week after he was wounded and captured.

ANOTHER AWFUL TRAGEDY.—We learn that on Monday last four of the Reserves of Randolph county were shot dead by a party of deserters lying in ambush near Franklinsville in that county. This was two days after the similar occurrence in Moore county, of which the particulars were given in our last. We did not learn the names of the four killed in Randolph.

DESERTERS VOTING AT THE ELECTION.—It was stated by the Wilmington Journal that four deserters, confined at that place, were allowed to vote at the late election (very improperly we think,) and that they voted for Holden, of course. We learn from reliable sources that more than 100 deserters and recusant conscripts appeared at the polls at three precincts in Moore county and voted for Holden. They were armed desperadoes and the poll holders did not dare to refuse their votes. 15 or 20 Vance men were deterred from voting at one box by these armed traitors. At one precinct in Johnston county we learn that 25 armed deserters voted for Holden. At one poll in Richmond county about 20 deserters, armed as usual, appeared and voted for Holden. And the Conservative learns that 100 deserters voted for Holden at one precinct in Wilkes county.

How many instances of the same kind there were in the State at the late election we know not. It would be well to collect the evidence of all such cases. We think it would be shown that a very considerable proportion—perhaps one-fourth—of all the votes cast for Holden were of that sort.

TALL OATS.—We have some stalks of oats from Isaac S Williams, Esq., which measure 7 feet in length. Who can beat that?

The Charleston Mercury denies that it has "bitterly opposed the Administration," contending that it has only opposed such measures of President Davis as were "in violation of the constitution" and such as "he put forth to paralyze and defeat the efforts to carry on the war." What need have we of further proof than this of the entire correctness of our classification of the Mercury as a bitter opponent of the Administration? Who else in this Confederacy besides the Mercury would charge the President with putting forth measures "to paralyze and defeat the efforts to carry on the war?" On the contrary, the country and the world believe that the President has always had a directly opposite purpose in view in all his measures—that they were all intended to sustain the war, though some of them miscarried, as might reasonably be expected; and surely no man is so wise—(unless indeed we may except him of the Mercury)—as to know infallibly, in advance, what measures will paralyze and what maintain.

In the same article the Mercury says:

"The veto power was given to protect the fundamental law, by which the liberties it guarantees, and the form of government it established, should be preserved. Hence, no bill under the Government of the United States was ever vetoed by any President, from George Washington to James Buchanan, *but on the ground of its unconstitutionality.* President Davis has used the veto power as if he was a portion of the Legislative power, although the Constitution expressly says: "All legislative power herein delegated *shall be vested* in a Congress of the Confederate States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

Is the Mercury sure of the correctness of the above statement about the veto? If we had time to look into the subject, we are satisfied that we could show that a bill was vetoed by a President under the old government simply because of mistakes in the draft, and others again on the ground of inexpediency.

But while we agree that the veto power should be exercised sparingly and with great caution, we deny that there is anything in the Constitution itself or in the reason of the thing to confine it exclusively to questions of constitutionality. The Legislative power is indeed vested in the Congress; but if the Mercury had prosecuted its researches a little farther it would have seen that *every* bill, order, or resolution which shall have passed both Houses, shall be subject to the approval or disapproval of the President, and if he disapprove, that it becomes absolutely void unless passed again and by two-thirds of each House. The Constitution does not, like the Mercury, confine the veto power to questions of constitutionality. Its language is plain beyond question, expressly including "*every* bill" which shall have passed Congress. And by reference to the Federalist, that exposition of the Constitution by the men who framed it, and to Story's Commentaries on it, it will be seen that it was *intended* "to preserve the community, not only against unconstitutional legislation, but also "against the effects of faction, precipitancy, and temporary excitements, as well as political hostility." The Constitutional provision is good enough for us, without interpolating in it the Mercury's extra-constitutional notions.

THE BURNING OF ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA.—Of all the accounts of yankee meanness, perfidy and barbarity, which this war has furnished, we doubt if any exceeds that which we copy to-day, written by a yankee and published in a yankee paper, of the wanton burning of the capital of Louisiana. Let it be read by every man, woman and child in the Confederacy, and let it burn deep and ever in their souls, keeping alive an inextinguishable determination with God's blessing never, never, to know such a people henceforth and forever as anything but aliens.

The only solitary incident of this monstrous outrage which can be looked upon without loathing, is the destruction of the property of the cowards and traitors who had united with the yankees and taken their detestable oath of allegiance. It was well that they were not spared—they are furnished with a feeling evidence of the good faith and honor and humanity of their yankee *friends!*

NEGROES AS SOLDIERS.—The North appears to be much disgusted at the reliance placed by Grant upon his negro troops in the assault made upon our works at Petersburg after the springing of his mine on Saturday the 30th ult. It seems that he sent forward to that assault eight negro regiments, officered by the very pick of the army, both as regards education and personal bravery. Sixty of these officers were killed and wounded, and from 1500 to 2000 of the blacks. The officers did their best, by entreaties first and then threats, to induce the negroes to stand their ground; but all to no purpose—they ran like sheep, in wild disorder. Heretofore these same yankee papers have represented that the negroes were among their most gallant and invincible soldiers. They now attribute the thrusting forward of the negroes to a desire on Lincoln's part to make political capital out of a great victory which they were to achieve. If they had entered Petersburg after the explosion, it would have secured Lincoln's re-election; and Grant, anxious to help Lincoln, sent the negroes upon the perilous and important enterprize, without taking the precaution to give them white reserve forces to aid them in case of failure. The New York World says: "This conspicuous instance shows the marked inferiority of the colored to the white race in crises that demand the utmost bravery and good conduct." This is only one of the lessons that the yankees may learn from their meddling with the negroes.

ARREST OF ROBBERS.—Through the persevering efforts of one of our citizens who has suffered heavily by robberies within the last year or two, a band of negro thieves has been discovered and several of them arrested and in jail. The gang consisted of seven, (belonging to C A. McMillan, Rev. Mr. Huske, Dr. Haigh, Miss Hawley, and A. A. McKethan,) and various others dealing with them, and they confessed, after detection, to having carried on their night robberies for months, having during that time robbed the dwellings, smoke houses, stores &c. of Dr. McRae, Col. E. D. Hall, R. P. Buxton, J. A. Pemberton, Mrs. S. H. Pemberton, T. S. Lutterloh, E. J. Hale, Mrs. Colt, M. A. Baker, Col. Robt. Strange, C. T. Haigh & Sons, Henry L. Myrover, George W. Williams, and perhaps several others. Indeed, we believe they confessed to all the various stealings, except two, which have harrassed this community for the past year or more. They appear to have had a branch of their firm in Wilmington, to which they shipped their surplus, such as bacon, fowls, and in one instance a whole barrel of Sugar, which they stole from a boat owner, but shipped by another line than his.

We learn that a white man named Collins was last night caught in the act of gambling with negroes, and sent to jail.

A continuance of such efforts to ferret out roguery and rascality will purify the moral atmosphere, and secure people in the possession and enjoyment of their property. Let the good work go on.

CROPS AND POLITICS IN MOORE.—A subscriber writes:—

"I think our crops will be very good in this section. If I were Billy H—— I would wait for *the people* to nominate me before I would become a candidate again."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Mobile.—MOBILE, August 14.—Major Carroll, Agent for the exchange of prisoners, under flag of truce, has visited the enemy's fleet in the lower Bay to effect an exchange of the Dauphin Island prisoners. Farragut stated that the prisoners had been placed at the disposal of Gen Canby [Banks' successor in Louisiana,] and he could do nothing.

Gen Maury has ordered officers and soldiers to remove their families forthwith. Non-combatants are ordered to leave.

A heavy force of the enemy is in North Mississippi, their destination reported to be Mobile.

From Mobile—Official account of the Naval Engagement.—The naval engagement in Mobile bay on the 6th, (says the Richmond Enquirer of the 12th,) though resulting in the final discomfiture of our little fleet, attests the heroism of our sailors, and puts upon record an instance of valor and endurance, under the most unequal circumstances, which will render the engagement as glorious to the South as it will be memorable. We append the official report which was received by the Secretary of the Navy, on yesterday, from the naval officer in command:

MOBILE, Aug. 9.—Hon. S R. Mallory, Sec'y of the Navy:—Sir: The enemy steamed in through the main entrance with four monitors and about 16 heavy vessels of war. The Tecumseh, commanded by T. A. M. Craven, was sunk with nearly all her crew, and also another gunboat, the Phillippi, which I subsequently burned. The Richmond, Hartford and Brooklyn, in line of battle, followed by the remainder of the fleet, pushed by Fort Morgan under full headway, where they were encountered by the Tennessee, Morgan, Gaines and Selma. The Tennessee and the other vessels steamed in close range of the advancing force and poured a heavy fire into the leading ships After a desperate engagement between the fleets, the Gaines retired to Fort Morgan in a sinking condition—the Selma, cut off, surrendered—and the Morgan escaped to Fort Morgan. The Tennessee, so far uninjured, steamed towards the whole fleet, and after an obstinate fight, surrendered—her rudder disabled—her smoke stack carried away; and, as we suppose, her crew in an exhausted and smothering condition. On the Tennessee, Admiral Buchanan was severely wounded by a splinter in the leg, and two were killed and several wounded among her crew. On the Gaines there were two killed and two wounded. On the Morgan, one was wounded, and on the Selma there were eight killed, including her executive officer, Lt. J. H. Comstock, and seven were wounded. The enemy suffered severely, and he requested permission to bury his dead. Respectfully·

G. W. HARRISON, Comd'g C.S. N.

The Federal forces engaged consisted of 28 ships mounting 222 guns. The Confederate force 4 ships, 32 guns.

From Petersburg.—A brave scout, from the enemy's rear, states that there are undoubted evidences of the diminution of Grant's army, near Petersburg, by the recent withdrawal of forces. The greater portion, if not all of these withdrawals, went down James river. The enemy have burnt Prince George Court House. This was done from mere wantonness.—*Petersburg Express, 12th.*

From the North.—Private reliable information from the United States represents the friends of the administration as very despondent at the gloomy aspect of affairs in that country. Instead of capturing Richmond, as they confidently expected, they find their own Capital threatened; their currency becoming worthless; their debt rapidly increasing; their people threatening resistance to the draft; incipient revolution breaking out in the West; and worse than all for Lincoln's hopes of subjugation, the army demoralized, and desertions more numerous than new levies. We are told by persons from the U. States that, in localities where disaffection is greatest, freedom of speech and of the press is suppressed by the military authorities, for if they cannot induce men to go to the front, they can always get any number to act as provost guards, and tyrannize over their fellow-citizens.—*Richmond Sentinel, 12th.*

Civil War in Illinois.—HILLSBORO', ILL., Aug. 2.—On Friday, a band of citizens from Montgomery county, Illinois, numbering about 500 men, well mounted and well armed, marched in the direction of Van Burensburg, Southeast of Hillsboro', against the notorious Col Clingman and his band of guerillas. On Saturday they encountered the enemy several times. A little east of Van Burensburg our boys were fired upon by a band of cut-throats, numbering about thirty, and two men were seriously wounded.

The advance guard encountered a similar party eight miles north-west of Vandalia, near Yarbar Springs, and received and returned their fire. Our boys killed one horse and wounded several guerillas. The rebels then took to the bush.

During Saturday the men were scattered through the woods and captured about twenty prisoners, five horses, and a lot of camp equipage taken from a camp from which the enemy had hastily departed. On Sunday the command returned to Hillsboro.' Before leaving they discharged all but five of the prisoners. The five, on their arrival at Hillsboro', were admitted to bail in the sum of $1000 each. Davis, the man who carries the Democratic party of Montgomery county in his breeches pocket, bailed the entire lot.

The great majority of those engaged in these disturbances have taken to the Oakaw bottoms. These desperadoes are led by a man who calls himself Col. Clingman, and claims to act under a commission from the Confederate Government. His men are sworn in the Confederate service.

There is another band of horse thieves, burglars, murderers, deserters from both armies, and Copperheads, in the same vicinity, under command of the notorious John Caflin.

The whole country round about this place is greatly excited. The citizens of Hillsboro' are in momentary expectation of attack. The town has been patrolled nightly for more than a week, and all the roads leading thereto strongly picketed. They fear the rebels will execute their threats of burning the town.

U. S. Marshal Phillips is now here, and it is expected a regiment of infantry will arrive to-day or to-morrow.

A delegation reached this village this morning from the insurgents in the vicinity of Van Burensburg, with a demand from Col. Clingman for the return of the five horses captured by our men on Saturday last, and a threat to burn the town if the demand was not complied with. The horses will not be given up.—*Corr. Chicago Times.*

Rebel and U. S. Stocks.—The London correspondent of the Herald, writing under date of July 22d, says:

"Rebel bonds experienced a great improvement about a week or ten days ago—at the time Grant failed to take Petersburg—and I hear of one man who purchased sixty thousand pounds of them, and realized six thousand pounds sterling profit (an appreciation of ten per cent.) in about a week. These rebel bonds are worth twenty per cent. more than Mr. Chase's United States sixes, and will continue to be until Wilmington is captured."

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—The President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal states that the damage done to the Canal and to the boats by the late rebel raid, will keep back over 100,000 tons of coal from the Washington market this season. Workmen have been employed upon the badly damaged section of the Canal at Antietam, but the rebel forces in the vicinity have driven them away.

Maximilian Sends a Commissioner to the Confederacy.—It is asserted, says the New York Herald, by the Southern sympathizers in New Orleans that Maximilian has already sent privately a commissioner to the rebel authorities at Richmond. The most jubilant individuals in the world are the secessionists of this city, who boast that the Confederacy will be recognized by France and England within three months.

Yankee Tug Destroyed.—The Wilmington Journal says that a new yankee tug got aground not far from Baldhead, a week or two ago, and to prevent her falling into our hands the yankees burned her.

CROPS IN RANDOLPH.—A subscriber writes:—

"Corn is looking fine; with a few more rains it will be a very good crop. As to wheat, I have been a miller for 20 years, and I never saw better than the last crop, to yield flour, and of the finest quality."

SORGHO.—The gentleman whose letter we published a few weeks ago cautioning the public against allowing their cattle to eat the green leaves and suckers of the Sorgho plant, writes us now as follows:

"What I wrote you about the Chinese Sugar Cane is all true, and even more since that, which makes the proof conclusive. It is dangerous."

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	1864. Vance.	1864. Holden.	1862. Vance.	1862. Johnston
Last Obs., 60 Cos.,	43,525	11,834	42,965	18,298
Caldwell,	541	84	838	40
Gates,	275	0	0	0
Lenoir,	615	75	267	140
McDowell,	477	67	728	104
Haywood,	378	103	9	0
Jackson,	275	71	604	117
Macon,	312	78	0	0
Franklin,	846	62	525	378
Pasquotank,	356 maj.		163	20
69 Counties,	47,600	11,874	46,099	19,097

MURCHISON'S CAVALRY.—The Sheriff received on Saturday the vote for members of the Legislature in this company, D, 3d Cavalry, as follows:

Senate: W. B. Wright 20; R. McDaniel 4; Shaw 2.

Commons: W. M. McNeill 36; Jas Kirkpatrick 15; Hon J. G. Shepherd 14; A. J. Bethune 7, A. D. McLean 7; M. J. McDuffie 3; Neill McKay 2

The return does not affect the result as heretofore announced.

THE VOTE OF DUPLIN.—KENANSVILLE, Aug. 13.—Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I noticed in to-day's Observer the Duplin election is down wrong. Below I will give you the correct statement:

Governor: Vance 953; Holden 65.

Senate: Wm. R. Ward 418; Jno. D. Stanford 390.

Commons: Zach. Smith 410; R. B. Houston 367; A. M. Faison 360.

Sheriff: J. W. Hinson 760; W. G. Broadhurst 88.

The above is the official vote.

The Disaster of the Thirtieth July.—ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 3.—Twilight yesterday was not dark enough to hide the shame of the true soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, kindled by the reading of the first accounts in the New York city papers of the last attempt made to take Petersburg by storm. The displayed headings—"Explosion of a Mine Under the Rebel Works!" "A Battery of Sixteen Guns Blown Up!" "The Grand Assault on the Rebel Defences!" "Three Tiers of Earthworks Carried!"—provoked exclamations of astonishment, muffled under mortification and sorrow. Glorious news from Petersburg! Why! O, swindled people! the ink that made the lie that gave to false journalism in New York its last sensation was not yet spread on the types, while every drummer-boy and mule driver in the Army of the Potomac knew that a crowning disaster and a crowning disgrace had happened to it, and the number of our killed, wounded and missing was whispered among them to be five thousand. "Three tiers of earthworks carried!" Aye, carried as Pharaoh's cavalry and war charioteers carried the Red Sea—carried precisely in that way. "The Grand Assault on the Rebel Defences!" Why, the very orderlies around headquarters inquire of each other in undertones if somebody is not to be hung for that affair of Saturday, and the negroes who black boots and wait on table, criticise the crime and blundering of the 30th, with the feeling which the useless destruction of soldiers inspires, and the impatience of men who witness the wanton waste of successes and opportunities.

What was the affair of Saturday? I will only say generally, that the commander of the corps charged with the duty of making the assault, did not accompany the troops that led it; that not a commander of a division of the corps accompanied the troops; that the work was left entirely to brigade commanders; that the charge made by the leading force *was not supported for three quarters of an hour;* that when the support came up to and entered in the crater produced by the explosion of the mine, it found it full of the advance, in a necessarily disordered state; that the delay in supporting the leading charge gave the rebels time to recover from the confusion and terror caused by the explosion, to gather opposite the breach all their available force, to drive back into the crater the force that had advanced beyond it, to train upon the fatal pit all their artillery, to rain into it a fire of musketry, grape and canister, that tore remorselessly, and without the possibility of error of aim, the solid mass of wriggling, heaving, twisting, crawling, helpless soldiers, black and white, that, inextricably intermingled, defied all attempts to tactically extricate them. The survivors crawled out of the hell-hole one by one. The rebels swooped upon the pit before it could be emptied. I am assured that we left in it, of dead and wounded and captured, and have under treatment this side of it of wounded, 5,000 men.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

Jas. A. Long, Esq. formerly Editor of the Greensborough Patriot, died at his residence in that town on the 1st inst., of consumption. He was a graduate of the University, and a member of the Bar; but he was best known as the Editor of the Patriot, in which he displayed not only a rare fund of wit and humor, but a great deal of ability and zeal as a consistent politician of the old Henry Clay Whig school.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of $121 from the "High School Knitting Society;" $100 from W. H. Carver, and $30 from Mrs. Jonathan Evans.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A Jury of Inquest was held over the body of James Bowden on Saturday, Aug. 13. Verdict of the Jury is that he came to his death by a load discharged from a gun in the hands of his son, John W. Bowden.

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH, Coroner.

MARRIED,

On the 10th inst, by A. McIntyre, Esq., G. W. McCULLOUGH of S. C. to Miss P. A. MALONE, youngest daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth Malone of Chatham county, N. C.

DIED,

At Carthage, N. C., July 26th, suddenly of apoplexy, Mr. WILLIAM COLE, in the 67th year of his age. In his death we are forcibly reminded of the fact, "in the midst of life we are in death," and are shown the importance of heeding an important admonitory injunction: "Be ye therefore also ready." His health had been feeble for some months past, but on the morning of the day of his death he was in his usual health; spent the forenoon at his ordinary avocation, ate his dinner, walked to the P. O., and without a moment's warning expired. Fortunately for him, however, he had in early life attended to his spiritual interest. For 37 years he had been a consistent, upright and devoted member of the M. E. Church, South; and for the most of that time acted in an official capacity. He was possessed of unusual equanimity of mind, and always exhibited that entire self-control and disinterested benevolence which are so well calculated to secure the approbation of an intelligent community. Few men possessed in a greater degree the confidence of the public, and none were more worthy of it. Having correct views of his responsibility as a citizen, in all his acts he was controlled by that pure morality taught in the Scriptures, and was especially careful to observe the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." As a christian he furnished the most incontestible evidence of his unfaltering trust in the goodness and justice of a superintending Providence, and constantly gave evidence of a willingness to do or to suffer as Divine wisdom might direct. But integrity of character and purity of life cannot destroy the availability of the smallest instrument formed by God to bring man to his end. The good and virtuous must die. His end came unexpectedly to his family and friends, but he was ready, with his house set in order. His spirit has gone to the repose of the just, "for he was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith." He has left behind a deeply afflicted wife, 7 children (one son now held by the enemy as a prisoner of war,) and a large number of relations and friends, but they enjoy the consolation of believing he now rests from his labor. ALVA.

Carthage, Aug. 10, 1864.

At his residence in Chatham county, 7th inst., Mr. JOHN T. SMITH, in the 69th year of his age, leaving two sons and three daughters, together with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. An humble christian, a kind neighbor, an affectionate father, he maintained a reputation for kindness and integrity in the various walks of life. D. C. M.

In Clinton, July 29th, JERRY BRYAN, aged 2 months and 17 days, only child of T. F. and Sarah E. Morris.

In Baltimore, on the 24th of June, the Rev. WM. EDWARD WYATT, D. D., for more than 50 years Rector of the influential Parish of St. Paul's in that city, in the 75th year of his age. He had been a most distinguished Divine, for many years President of the Lower House of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church; President of the Diocesan Convention of Maryland, and of its Standing Committee; and on several occasions was nominated for Bishop—"a christian gentleman, a ripe scholar, a faithful, self-sacrificing Minister of Christ."

In Frederick Hospital, Md., in July, JAMES EASON, Co. H, 30th N. C. Troops.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Aug. 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon $4 Pork 2 50. Lard $4

Beef 1 00 to 1 50 per pound, retail.

Beeswax 3 00 Butter 5 00 to 6 00.

Cotton 1 60 to 1 75 Coffee 12 50 to 15 00.

Cotton Yarn—20 00 to 40 00 per bunch.

Copperas, retail $5. Dried Fruit 1 00 to 1 50 per lb.

Eggs 2 00 per dozen.

Extract Logwood 6 00 to 8 00 per lb

Flour—Super, $150 Family, $160.

Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.

Fodder 10 00 Hay 8 00. Shucks 12 50

Green Apples 4 00 to 5 00 per bushel

Grain—Corn 20 to $22 50 Wheat $25 to $30. Rye $20 Oats $10. Peas 18 00

Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00.

Iron—Swedes 3 00 to 3 50.

Leather—Upper 17 00, Sole 15 00

Liquors—Corn Whiskey $45 00 to $50 00 Apple Brandy 50 00.

Molasses, country made, 30 00 to 35 00.

Soda 5 00, retail

Nails 3 00 to 4 00 per lb.

Onions 20 00 per bushel.

Potatoes—Irish $5 to $6 bush; sweet $5 to $[illegible].

Rice 60 by cask

Sugar 8 00 per bbl; retail 9 00 to 10 00

Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb., Toilet 5 00

Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon

Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 1 40 to 3 00.

Salt 30 00 to 35 00 per bushel.

Tallow 3 00 to 3 50. Wool 5 00 to 6 00.

Corrected by E L PEMBERTON

Wagon, Horse and Cart, AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, the 16th inst, will be sold at Auction,

1 Horse wagon and Harness

1 Cart with Tumbling body;

1 Rockaway;

1 Draft Horse

JOHN H. COOK Auc't.

Aug. 12. 1t

House and Lot on Winslow Street, AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 25th inst, will be sold at Auction, a DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Winslow, on West side of said street, and next South of Sampson Boon, Esq's The House is new, contains 5 rooms, well finished, double kitchen, good well of wholesome water, and one fourth acre of land. This is a desirable property convenient to any part of the town and near the Arsenal JOHN H. COOK, Auc'r

Aug 15 58 2t

To Millers—Flour Barrels at Auction.

ON Thursday the 25th inst, will be sold at Auction, 150 Empty Flour Barrels.

JOHN H. COOK Auc'r.

Aug 23 58 2t

NOTICE.

I WILL attend at the following places for the purpose of collecting State and County Taxes on the same days appointed by the Confederate Assessors for receiving Tax lists for year 1864, to-wit:

At McNeill's Bridge, on Saturday Aug 20

At 71st on Monday 22d Aug., at D Baker's

At Quewhiffle on Tuesday Aug 23d, at Mrs J. A. McKethan's.

Those interested will do well to attend

HECTOR McNEILL Sh'ff.

Aug 18 58 2t

Presbyterian copy 1 time

At J. C. POE'S!

IF you want to save your teeth buy your Tobacco and Tooth Brushes of J. C. POE.

Aug. 18 58 2t

FOR SALE.

COPPERAS, Soda, Blacking, Buttons, Soap, large and small Needles, Buttons, Locks, Dressing Combs, Matches, &c. Call and buy your Rice and get the industry of the Bee also, at J. C. POE'S.

Aug 13. 58-8.

4 per cent. Certificates Wanted.

WE wish to purchase a few thousand dollars worth of 4 per cent. Certificates for Confederate Bonds. Apply to H. & E. J. LILLY.

Aug 15 58 2t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

I HAVE just received a lot of fine Calf Skins, &c. for making Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine shoes. Winter is drawing nigh and shoes may be a great deal higher. So you will do well to call on me and have your shoes made as neat and as good as can be made any where and on as good terms. All my work is warranted not to rip; if it does I will repair for nothing.

Respectfully, JNO. VAUGHAN,

3 doors above Liberty Point

Aug 15 58 f

WANTED,

BY the month or the remainder of the year, a woman or girl used to house work and the care of children. Apply immediately to E. GLOVER.

Aug 13 58 2tpd

WANTED,

A GOOD MEDIUM SIZE HORSE for Cavalry service. JOS. UTLEY.

August 13, 1864 58 tf

TAX IN KIND DEPOT, MOORE COUNTY.

ALL persons are hereby notified to deliver their tithe Cotton to DAN'L McINTOSH by the 28th day of August inst, or they will be liable to the five-fold penalty. Persons depositing Cotton at the Gin House will take the Gin-Houseman's receipt and present the same to me by the 28th inst. or their estimates will not be credited for the same

By order of C R. King, Capt. and Post Q. M. State District N. C.

J C DOWD, Q. M. Ag't C S A

Aug. 4, 1864 58 2t*2t

SUGAR CANE MILLS.

RECEIVED, another of those Excellent Mills, iron rollers and iron boxes, for sale at Manufacturer's prices or exchange for provisions

JOHN KERSHAW

Aug 15 58 6t

A few Important Facts IN REGARD TO THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe

2 They have been known for years and tested by thousands

3 Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4 They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered Livers.

5 Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable Individuals.

6 Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7 Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8 Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9 During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E J Aston,
Albemarle, J S Rivins,
Chapel Hill, R S Saunders,
Charlotte, J Nye Hutchison,
" F S Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Moseley,
Concord, J Reid,
Enfield, J Cohen,
Hillsboro', J Y Whitted & Co,
Fayetteville, N A Stedman & Co
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co,
Lexington, J P Stimson,
Lincolnton, S P Sherrill,
Louisburg, J Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', J Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P F Pescud,
Rockingham, J P Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
" Burbank & Gallaghar,
Shelby, R Froneberger,
Wadesboro, W O Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H McLin,
" W H Lippitt.

Address GEORGE W. DEEMS, Goldsboro', N. C.

July 25th, 1864. 54-1y

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

THE Confederate Tax Assessors for the County of Chatham will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the taxes for 1864:

At Hadley's Mills, Monday, Sept 5th.

Silk Hope, Tuesday, 6th.

Stout's, Wednesday, 7th.

Edwards's, Thursday, 8th.

Mathews', Friday, 9th.

Dossett's, Saturday, 10th.

Harper's X Roads, Monday, 12th

Locust Grove, Tuesday, 13th.

Burns' Old Field, Wednesday, 14th.

Dr Winslow's, Thursday, 15th

Pittsborough, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of Court week.

Haywood, Thursday, Sept 22d

Buckhorn, Friday, 23d.

Council's, Saturday, 24th.

Williams's, Monday, 26th.

Jones's Grove, Tuesday, 27th.

Baldwin's, Wednesday, 28th.

Tax Payers of the County are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation on hand and owned on the 17th of February 1864:

Land, No. of acres and value in 1860; slaves, No., sex and age; horses, mules, asses and jennets; cattle, No and value; sheep; goats, hogs, cotton wool, tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, rice, potatoes, peas, ground peas, beans, flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard, spiritous liquors, &c. on hand on 17th February last and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864

Household and kitchen furniture, agricultural implements, mechanical tools, musical instruments, carriages, wagons, carts, &c; books, maps, pictures, &c; property of corporations, joint stock companies and associations; gold and silver coin, gold dust, &c; amount of all solvent credits, bank bills, and other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes and employed in a taxed business,) value of all moneys held abroad and all articles of personal or mixed property not enumerated above and not exempt from taxation. Land, slaves, cotton and tobacco, purchased since the 1st January 1862, must be listed at the amount paid for them; other property at their value in the year 1860.

They are also required to render an account of the profits made on sales of property purchased during 1863 and sold between the 17th of February 1864 and the 1st of July 1864 Those who have failed heretofore to render an account of their profits of 1863 will be called on to do so when they list their property; those failing then to render said accounts will have their profits estimated by the undersigned according to the best information they can get, and taxed accordingly.

Those failing to comply with the above notice to list their property, &c. will be held as defaulters, and their list returned by the Assessors according to the best information they can get.

J. A WOMACK, J. J. RIGGSBEE, } Asssr's.

I will attend with the Assessors to receive the taxes due upon profits, also to collect the money value of tithes (with fifty per cent added) undelivered to Quartermaster. J. M. BYNUM, Coll. 21st Dist N. C.

We the Assessors for the tax in kind for Chatham county will also attend at the times and places mentioned above, to assess the tithes upon Wool, Wheat, Oats, Rye and Hay, produced this year

B I HOWZE, T. C. WOMBLE, Assessors tax in kind.

Pittsboro', August 5 58 *18

Confederate Tax Notice.

THE Assessors of Confederate Tax for Moore county will meet the tax payers at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the tax lists for the year 1864, viz:

At Arch'd Kelly's Sept. 5th; Shamburger's X Roads Sept 6th; Capt Brown's Sept 7th; Smyrna School house Sept 8th; Ritter's Sept 9th; Salem Church Sept 10th; D C Campbell's Sept 12th; D M McIntosh's Sept 13th; Sloan's Sept 14th; Kelly's Store Sept 15th; Morris's Sept 16th; McNeill's Sept 17th; Graham's Sept 19th; Mineral Springs Sept 20th; Mrs Barrett's Sept 21st; Carthage Sept 22d

The tax payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, and furnish correct lists of the following subjects of taxation on hand or held or owned on 17th day of Feb'y 1864, viz: No. of acres of land employed in agriculture; No., age and sex of slaves do do; No horses, mules, oxen do do; No ploughs and other farming implements do do, and all other property employed in agriculture Also, No. acres of land and other real estate not employed in agriculture; No, age and sex of slaves not employed in agriculture; No. horses, mules and asses do; No. of cattle of the bovine species; No of sheep, goats and hogs; No. of pounds of cotton and wool; No. pounds of tobacco; No. bushels corn, wheat, rye, oats, rice and other small grain; value of potatoes of all kinds, peas, beans, ground peas, and other products of the farm, garden or orchard. Value of flour, meal, sugar molasses, bacon, lard and other groceries, goods, wares and merchandise, spiritous liquors, cider, vinegar, wines, &c. Value of all household and kitchen furniture, agricultural tools and implements, and all tools of mechanics and others, musical instruments and all articles of domestic use No. and value of wagons, carts, drays and all other vehicles on wheels. Value of all gold and silver ware and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches. Value of all books, maps, pictures, paintings, statuary and other works of art All property and assets of banks, joint stock companies and corporations, whether incorporated or not. Gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold and silver bullion Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills and all other paper issued as currency (except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes) and not employed in a taxed business. Value of all moneys held abroad, bills of exchange on foreign countries. Value of all articles of personal or mixed property not embraced in the foregoing.

The Collector will attend with the Assessors at the above appointments for the purpose of collecting all the tax due the Confederate Government in the county.

EVANDER McGILVARY, JOHN C. JACKSON, } Assessors.

Carthage, Aug 12, 1864

—ALSO—

The Assessors for Tax in Kind will be at the above appointments for the purpose of listing the crops of Wheat, Oats, Rye, cured Hay and Wool. It is requested that all persons concerned be prompt in attending to this matter.

E. R. PATRIDGE, D M SINCLAIR, } Assessors.

Aug 15 58*3t

Presbyterian copy twice and forward duplicate acc't to Alex Kelly, Collector 32d Dist.

NOTICE.

THE Farmers of Sampson County are respectfully requested to meet the Assessors at the times and places hereinafter specified, for the purpose of listing the property employed in Agriculture, from the value of the tax on which is to be deducted the value of the tax in kind. All that have property to list are earnestly solicited to come with their lists properly made out, that time and labor may be saved and business promptly dispatched. The property required to be listed is, the number of acres of land in cultivation, the number and ages of the slaves worked on the farm, the number of horses, mules and oxen used in cultivating the farm; also a correct list of all the ploughs and other farming implements, and all other property employed in agriculture not specified above.

We will be at

Clinton, Monday and Tuesday, 15th and 16th Aug.

Piney Grove, Wednesday, 17th.

Westbrook's Thursday, 18th.

Hall's, Friday 19th.

Honeycutt's, Saturday, 20th.

Little Coharie, Monday, 22d.

Dismal, Tuesday, 23d.

Mingo, Wednesday, 24th

McDaniel's, Saturday, 27th.

Lisbon, Monday, 29th

Taylor's Bridge, Tuesday, 30th.

Turkey, Wednesday, 31st.

MILES P. OWEN, Assessor.

Aug. 8. 1t

P. S The land to be listed is the land cultivated in 1863. M. P. O.

Rockingham, Richmond Co. N. C. August 1864

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is just receiving a small stock of the following articles, which he will sell as cheap as the high taxes and a greatly depreciated currency will permit of, to wit: Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Candles, Matches, Pipes, Pins and Needles, Knitting Needles, Spool Thread, Flax and Silk Thread, Bleached and unbleached Homespun, Calico, Hoop Skirts, Copperas, Soda, Epsom Salts, Laudanum, Castor Oil, Alum, Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Sugar and Coffee.

He will barter on the most favorable terms any of his goods for Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon, Corn and Wheat. Give him a call, if you wish to get good bargains WILLIAM R. TERRY,

At the stand formerly occupied by Carter as a Harness Shop.

Aug. 12. 58w3m*

HUNTER'S CONDUCT NEAR SWEET SPRINGS

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The following letter, written by a mother to her daughter, with no idea that it would be printed, has been handed to us without the knowledge of the writer. It is from one of the best and truest of Virginia's daughters, from a lady well known in the State, and whose every word may be implicitly relied upon. It requires no comment from us, and will call forth the unmitigated curses of every man of honor that reads it. Will not the New York News or World republish this letter, and permit their countrymen to read the conduct of their General?

SWEET SPRINGS, July 1, 1864.

MY DEAR DAUGHTER: Hunter's army, of 25,000 men, camped at the Sweet Springs Thursday night, 23d of June, and were here, at least a portion of them, till Friday evening. I cannot give you on paper an idea of all that transpired during that dreadful night and day. In the first place, Averill's men came to the house for something to eat, which was given. That was about 2 o'clock, or earlier; then Letty went to Averill for a guard, which he promised to send, but none came until about 6 o'clock in the evening. In the meantime the soldiers came with a *written order "to forage;"* they went to the room where our provisions were and took nearly everything we had—all the flour, corn and meal, except a few bushels of corn and a little flour that had been put in the garret. After they had taken the greater portion, then the guard came, and he was not relieved, but staid all night. After nightfall Letty wrote to Gen. Crook (hearing that Averill was to move early in the morning,) for another guard, which Crook refused, upon the ground, that she had sent for Capt. Thurman and his men to come and bushwhack the yankee army that had passed here the previous Monday. Thurman had his scouts here and he and his men came down Monday, and that night passed through the woods and fired on the yankee troops, about a mile below the Red Springs, on Tuesday morning; but Letty knew nothing on earth about Thurman being here, and when we heard the firing we thought it was the yankees shooting off the old loads, or cleaning their guns. But some tories had told Hunter that it was Mrs. Lewis, and so the guard was refused.

About 5 a m, Col. Lewis and Letty went to see Hunter, and ask for a guard, and to tell him she had been misrepresented, and to explain the facts, it being due to herself, &c. Hunter refused the guard, and *told her to go home and take her things out of the house, for he intended to burn it.* She then told him that she had nothing to do with the bush-whacking, and did not know that Thurman and his men were nearer than 20 miles until the firing was all over. He asked: *"Are you willing to swear it?"* She said she was. He then said *he intended to burn all property within a five miles of any point where his army was bushwhacked*—the Sweet Springs, Red Springs and her's. She then said: Surely General, you can't be in earnest in saying that you intend that women and children are to be made to suffer such a calamity, in addition to all besides that is the natural consequence of war!" He replied in these memorable words: *"I do intend that the women shall suffer.* I organized this raid for that especial purpose; the women of the South are the *fiends* that have kept up this war; they have thrust their fathers, husbands and brothers into the rebel army, and have endured everything that could incite the men to go on with the war, and I intend to crush the proud, rebellious spirit of you Virginians. I am coming back to burn your grain fields, to make a desert of the 'pride of the earth,' to desolate your country, *and to starve women and children* but what they shall come back to their lawful government—the best government in the world!"

Letty then said: "General, am I to understand that myself and the females of my family are to be delivered over to your teamsters and soldiery? Surely, if you ever cherished the instincts of a brave man, and one at the head of armies, you *cannot* mean to do it." She repeated the question three times, adding 'as one who is, one day, to stand at the bar of God, you will not add such a stain to your rank as a Federal officer." Then, for the first time, he appeared to *think*, and asked, "Didn't you say you had a guard?" "Yes, but he will soon leave, and then we will need another." "Well," replied Hunter, "the one you now have will remain until relieved." With this, Letty had to come away, and we had no guard from six o'clock in the morning until late in the evening, a short while before the army left. Gen. Averill told the Kelley family that he had great trouble to persuade Hunter not to burn all the houses, and that the order was issued for them when they started, to go right and left, and take off everything except the milch cows all over the country.

Col. Lewis and Letty were gone for two hours or more, and I was here alone with the children, when the guard who was as faithful and kind as he could be, was called off to go with his command.

Then came the plundering vandals by tens and twenties, and through the whole day the destruction went on, sometimes fifty, or maybe one hundred in the house at once. They broke open every press, trunk, bureau; carried off nearly everything of any value, got everything we had to eat, not a crumb of any single thing being left, from the basement to the garret—no, not enough to feed a bird; took all of her silver, except the spoons that were left out when the silver was put away and which one of the servants hid; all of her jewelry, tore up and carried away every towel and napkin but six; nearly every pillow case, sheet and blanket; destroyed nearly all of Col. Lewis' clothes, and carried off all our under clothing; in fact they went everywhere that a terrier puppy could go. Mr Walters found three of Letty's shawls in the field afterwards, and brought them back to her. Nearly all of our stockings are gone, all of our pocket handkerchiefs; and they even took our *tooth brushes.* They destroyed the greater portion of the medicines in the house, pulled out everything helter-skelter upon the floors of the rooms, destroyed and carried off books and papers. I had my silver in my trunk, for I had entirely forgotten it was there, and now every piece of silver is gone except one teaspoon and Rush's cup; the latter was hid by one of the servants. I also lost all my jewelry except one breastpin and three rings which I had on. In fact so much was stolen that it is easier for me to tell you what is left. I have not examined all that has been saved from the hands of the spoilers. They carried off the web of cotton your uncle Will gave me. They also robbed me of hundreds of articles valuable to me, but which, for my life, I can't enumerate. I saw the work of destruction when they came to my room, but they came in such a crowd that I left the room, *asking one thing only* which was, not to open your father's trunk, saving it contained the clothing of a deceased friend. They did not disturb it. I left the room because I was afraid to stay, and took my seat in the front passage where there was nothing for them to steal, and where I hoped to be safe from personal violence.

After they had got the silver that was in the garret, one man who I suppose had seen me in my room, sat down by me in the passage with a silver tea pot in his hand and said: 'If you will give me the needle of this compass (a little pocket compass) I will give you this, (holding up the tea pot,) or ten dollars in gold.'" I replied that I did not know where the needle was. He then moved closer to me and said in a low tone: 'The Catholic picture in your room saved you *some* things." I looked up in his face and said: "My God, are you a Catholic?" He replied I am, and then said I: "In God's name then, give that to me, for it is not yours." The man hung his head and quietly put the tea pot in my lap, and afterwards brought me some other things. I think it was the same man who brought me a silver coffee-pot and sugar dish. But my child, the greatest trial I had that fearful day was when dear Letty brought me a likeness of your father, which was in the trunk with a suit of his clothes, which I had put away that my little boys, if they lived, could see and have some idea of their father's appearance. There was a pair of his shoes, some underclothes, his razors, knife, shirt and sleave buttons for them, and a framed likeness for each of them. The likeness Letty handed me was one of these; they had mutilated it, and the frame was broken off. I felt as if his very grave had been desecrated and I involuntarily gave such a wild scream that the very demons paused in their hellish work and stood around in a crowd to see what was the matter. It seemed to me that I would rather have been killed outright then to have witnessed that sacrilege, and know that trunk had been robbed. Oh, my God! how my poor heart bled at that re-opening, to see him before me, so life-like yet unable to save me from those heartless and dreadful villains. I said to them: "You have done all you can do except kill my children." I felt almost despairing; it did seem too much. I would then have given and would now give up all my children or myself possessed to have been spared the agony of that terrible and heart-withering hour.

Colonel Lewis went again to the Federal Colonel to ask for a guard, but then nearly all the mischief had been done, but he obtained one before they commenced breaking up the furniture, dishes, &c, but they carried off mugs, cups &c, took four mugs from me; nearly all the needles I had, except a few in my pocket; all our pins and thread; my two pairs of scissors; everything out of my work baskets; all the needle-books and pin-cushions; all my hair-brushes and combs; all my soap except a very little piece; all my kid gloves, except one pair that Letty had worn that morning on her visit to Hunter. They carried off my portfolio and gold pen; all my writing paper, envelopes, stamps and sealing wax; broke the legs off the table to get into the drawers; stole my watch chain. None of the negroes went with them, nor would they tell them where anything was hidden. They went to the negro houses and rooms and broke open their trunks, but did not destroy their clothes; I suppose they were looking for the white folks' things. They stole two silver watches and about $800 in gold and silver from a free negro who lives here, took some of Aaron's clothes, and cursed the negroes for not going with them, calling them "Secesh." I think these negroes are fully satisfied as to what the Yankees are. They broke open old "Mammy's" trunk and box, took some French brandy of Letty's that I had given Mammy to put away, but they did not take her clothing.

We had to go to one of the Yankee Colonels for food for supper; he seemed to be somewhat of a gentleman and gave us some. None of us had eaten a mouthful that day, and next morning John was vomiting, from fasting and excitement, and a little Irish lad who lives here was sick for several days. The vandals took all the cows, but we managed to get back four; all the horses, and nearly all the cattle. They slaughtered the poultry, hogs and sheep, and what they could not carry off left to rot. Everything they could find to eat in every house about here they appropriated, and even the poorest cabins were entered and robbed. No one, except Beirne, the proprietor of the Sweet Springs, was robbed so completely as we were, but no ladies were at the Springs. One of the yankee Colonels, named Wells, commanding a brigade, and his staff surgeon, stopped at our house after it was sacked, and seemed really horrified at the sight. The doctor said: "This is a damnable spectacle, and is enough to damn any command I did not want to come on this raid, and if I live to get home I will never come upon another."

My dear child, this letter is disconnected, but I am not yet over the fright of that awful day; may I never witness another such. Surely, the God in Heaven, who has said: "Vengeance is mine, and I will repay," has something unutterably terrible in store for the cattiff wretches whose attempts to inflict punishment and suffering and starvation upon the women of Virginia, only nerve their hearts to a more intense loathing and a deeper hate. Your affectionate mother, * * *.

WAR NEWS.

From Mobile.—RICHMOND, Aug. 7th.—The following was received yesterday:

MOBILE, Aug. 5.—17 of the enemy's vessels, 14 ships and 3 iron clads, passed Fort Morgan this morning. The Tecumseh, monitor, was sunk by Fort Morgan. The Tennessee surrendered after a desperate engagement with the enemy's fleet. Admiral Buchanan lost a leg and is a prisoner. The Selma was captured, the Gaines was beached near Fort Morgan and is safe. She will try to run up to-night. The enemy's fleet approach the city. A monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all day.

D. H. MAURY, Maj. General.

MOBILE, Aug. 6.—A special to the Advertiser, from Fort Morgan on the 6th, says that the enemy's gunboats with wounded have left for Pensacola. A communication from Admiral Buchanan says he is wounded but doing well, and his leg may be saved. On the Tennessee 2 were killed and 8 wounded. On the Selma, 8 killed, including Lieut. Comstock. Several were wounded at Fort Morgan. The garrison at Fort Morgan are in fine spirits. Loss slight. The enemy are firing mildly. The gunboat Morgan came up last night. The enemy lost 1 monitor and 1 gunboat. In Mobile, business is generally suspended. The city military are in camp three miles from the city. Boats came up within a few miles of Dog river bar yesterday evening, but they went back. The enemy have merely carried our outpost.

MOBILE, Aug. 7.—On Friday night Lieut. Col. Williams, commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the Fort. The enemy, yesterday and to-day, were shelling Fort Gaines. The people of Mobile are ready for the fray, and great confidence prevails.

MOBILE, Aug. 8.—It is with painful humiliation that we announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines at 9 o'clock this morning, by Col. Chas. Anderson of the 21st Alabama.

This powerful work was provisioned for six months and had a garrison of 600 men. Anderson communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce and without the sanction of Gen. Page, who inquired by signal what his purpose was but received no answer. His attention was attracted by the signal guns. Page repeatedly telegraphed, "hold on to your Fort." On the same night Page visited Fort Gaines, found Anderson on board the yankee fleet arranging terms of capitulation, and left peremptory orders for Anderson on his return, not to surrender, and relieving him of his command. Although Fort Morgan signaled this morning, no answer was received except the hoisting of the yankee flag over the ramparts. Anderson's conduct is officially pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

Confederate Mine at Petersburg.—Some few days since, it was discovered that the enemy were mining in front of Gracie's Brigade, Johnston's Division, near our centre. Measures were immediately taken to counteract this movement, and a "gallery" was soon run, and a mine arranged beneath the enemy's "gallery." Yesterday at 12 o'clock was fixed upon to give the enemy a "blow up," but the sensation did not take place until 6½ p. m. At this hour, some of our men went out and effected an exchange of newspapers with the enemy, and the latter, to the number of 25 or 30, clustered around the lucky man to hear the latest news from Dixie. The signal was now given, the fuse lighted, and in less time than it takes to write it, up went the solid earth to the height of about 40 feet, carrying the news gatherers along with it. Others in the vicinity fled to the breastworks, badly frightened, and communicated the alarm. The enemy immediately opened their batteries, and their infantry manned the breastworks. Our artillery replied vigorously, but no charge was ever intended to be made by us, and consequently the enemy were greatly disappointed. They no doubt hoped to serve us as we had served them on Saturday.

Our experiment accomplished all that it was expected to accomplish, and our officers expressed themselves as highly satisfied at the result. It has at least effectually *exploded* the "coal-diggers" efforts at this particular point, and taught the enemy that while he may "mine," we can countermine, and that "sapping and mining" is a game at which two can most effectually play.

Petersburg Express.

Yankee Items.—RICHMOND, Aug 7.—The N. Y. Times of the 5th says that a Court of Inquiry is about to be commenced to inquire into the cause of the late disaster at Petersburg. The exact Federal loss is ascertained to be 5,640.

Another force of rebels occupied Hagerstown on the 5th. Gov. Curtin of Pa. calls for 30,000 militia. Telegrams say that the greatest consternation once more prevails among the inhabitants of the Cumberland Valley. The population are panic-stricken, the farmers moving off their stock.

Letter from Europe.—The Saxonia, with dates to the 26th ult., has arrived. Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, in response to an inquiry whether England intended acting in concert with other European powers, in endeavoring to bring about a suspension of hostilities in America, stated that he thought no advantage was to be gained by meddling. It is reported that Mr. Slidell is on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon.

Trinity College.

THE next session will commence on the 7th of Sept. next. Tuition from $8 to $10 per month *in advance.* Board $100 per month, payable *monthly* in advance, or about $8 per month, if paid in provisions at peace prices.

There are small extra charges for washing and room rent.

Students are requested to bring all the Text Books that they may be able to procure.

W. T. GANNAWAY, Pres't.

July 20. 56-10t

FROM THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

BELOW CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, VA., July 30th, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: Three days ago we moved from our position south of Petersburg to this place, to correspond with a move the enemy had made across the James. It was a very hot fatiguing march and many of our men broke down. About the next hardest thing to fighting is long weary marching. When the brigade starts there is much diversion and merriment. Every person met, especially if he be a negro or a mule, is addressed in a very undignified manner along the whole line. Sometimes a man tries to be sharp and return wit for wit. In such cases he soon finds that "there is no use in talkin'." He becomes the butt of all the old saws, sells, and conundrums in the memory of the whole brigade, and new ones too, and the more recent literature of this kind is a decided improvement on the old. All imaginable speculations are indulged as to the objects of the move, and at every turn of the road some old soldier calls the attention of his comrade to something that he saw when the Reg't passed there last year. They both recognize the very same old place and strike out together for the spring by a "near cut." Presently they come by the same kind old lady's house where they used to get such nice dinners and fruit and milk—all gratis. Oh how their mouths water and how they smile to each other as they lift the well known latch on the gate and walk round to the kitchen—the place a soldier visits first. But they are doomed to bitter disappointment of heart (or rather of stomach,) and their air-castles are suddenly upturned when the old lady informs them very pointedly that she has nothing to spare on any terms, and says in effect, "Depart from me ye workers of iniquity." Even the old lady who was so pious and hospitable is now cold, selfish and crabbed. The blighting breath of war has blown over her quiet and plentiful home. The soldiers—the everlasting soldiers—have camped all over her premises, pulled down her fences, killed her stock, and eaten her chickens and vegetables, and her feelings towards them are not exactly so affectionate as formerly. Then she welcomed a reg't or brigade as her defenders; now she looks on them as the murderers of her little chicks and the destroyers of every thing she possesses. Then she saluted them with smiles and waving of handkerchiefs, as they came, but now the doors are shut and the house looks sullen, scarcely a chicken or other "varmint" shows his head, and argus eyes are watching the garden and orchard. Times have changed, you know, and we have all changed with them. Indeed it is generally true that hospitality has "played out" where the army has been. But still the soldiers have been consistent and fair—that is, they have acted on the principle of "give and take." At the first of the war they enjoyed what was given them and now they enjoy what they take(!)—and there is no material difference in result—philosophically.

But I was speaking of the incidents of the march. As the column moves along, the further it go's the less it talks and laughs. Finally everything becomes silent except the irregular tottering step of the scattered ranks and an occasional cough produced by the stifling dust. You go on and on as you believe for miles and miles (but really not so far as you might suppose,) at one time through an open cornfield, again through woods and again through swamp and mud, and still it is on, with the same tiresome effort and weary jerk of the body. You get stiff and insensible; you seem to move mechanically because those before and behind are moving—the string of automatons is pulled unconsciously along. You feel like you are in a dream. You say to yourself, "Now I will stop and rest when I get to that tree yonder;" but when you get there all the others are moving on and your conscience or some other mysterious agent moves you on too. Again you select some place ahead where you "will certainly stop awhile even if you be shot for it." But again courage fails and you find yourself "pegging away." Then you continue along the exhausting march, your mind in vacuity, your thoughts in a stupor, and your body "in a sweat." After an eternity of time you stop, congratulating yourself on "holding out faithful unto the end," but alas! delusive hope! Your troubles break out in a new place, and you are double quicked into a fight or sent away to the front on picket without rations. Thus passeth away the "romp and circumstance of war."

We are stationed here near New Market; which is a landing on James river about 4 miles below Drewry's Bluff. This place was formerly a market or fair ground where people from the surrounding country collected to buy and sell various articles of merchandise at certain times. Swinney's Tavern is close by. The distance from here to Richmond is stated to be 10 miles. There is a pretty heavy force of the enemy in our front on this side. The enemy's lines embrace Malvern Hill I think, which is 8 or 4 miles from here. The enemy's pickets are in sight of ours and there is a good deal of firing occasionally. There has been considerable shelling at times and several of our men have been wounded. I think it probable that Grant intends attacking Richmond now by diversions—or in other words by feints at points distant from those where the real attack is designed.

This country has remained desolated since McClellan's campaign. A farm here and there has been partially cultivated. I saw to-day two gunboats and one iron-clad from the top of a hill. You could distinguish them very plainly with a field glass and also the stars and stripes that floated from the flag staffs. The election passed off quietly among the Troops here. Vance gets about ten to Holden's one.*

Truly LONG GRABS.

*[Our correspondent here gives the vote in several Reg'ts and Companies, but as the telegraph has anticipated him we omit that.]

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, Aug. 4, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: We remained but 3 or 4 days over the James when we were marched back to our former position on the right of the lines around Petersburg. Since then we have moved farther to the left and nearer the Appomattox. The Troops usually relieve each other even on the line at certain times. The men in our brigade have not been paid off very recently but will be soon I learn. We get coffee and tobacco regularly and I heard a soldier say if old Jeff would order a few pies and things to be issued by the Government we would be all right and independent of sutlers and cake women. I think it would be a very wise and beneficial thing for the Government to make occasional purchases of vegetables for the army. Vegetables are an absolute necessity with the soldier. He must have them, else, weakness, debility and disease follow. At present he must buy them at the most exorbitant prices with his own money. At corresponding government prices $1000 would buy enough vegetables—cabbage, irish potatoes, green peas, tomatoes, cucumbers, fruit, corn &c—for any one brigade for one mess, and that amount would be sufficient ordinarily for two or three brigades a day.

One dollar a day to the man at government rates would supply enough of all kinds of vegetables for a day's use. I cannot conceive of any better way in which the government could occasionally lay out a few thousand dollars—say once a month. To prevent waste, theft, cheatery, &c., let one Brigade at a time be supplied from the market gardens and farms of the surrounding country. The Brigade commissary could take charge of the supplies after the tithe man collects them and issue them at once as other commissary stores. A small portion of the vegetable crop would thus be gathered at a time, while all the rest would be growing. I hardly think this would work injury to the citizens dependent on the market for vegetables, but would rather lower the prices. For the soldiers are the chief consumers of marketable vegetables, and the more they are furnished by the Government the less they will purchase in market, and the market supply would then be more abundant for the citizens. If it be said that there would not be an adequate supply of vegetables for the markets after the Government would impress heavily, it may be answered, that since the government has been furnishing tobacco to the army, the price of the article has fallen, as is believed partly on account of the quantity issued to the soldiers. The army is the great source of consumption now—supply the wants of the army and you almost supply the wants of the country. The government has thought proper to impress the permanent agricultural interests of the country on its own terms in addition to the tithe tax. The regular producing farmer pays one-tenth of his grain and meat to the government and is still liable to have the rest impressed and taken at Government prices; but the huckster, the milkman, the fruit grower and the owner of large and productive market gardens, with all their enormous profits, pay nothing! They lay out comparatively nothing in labor or capital, but their total of receipts in cash is counted by the hundred and the thousand. The weak and emaciated soldier from the hospital buys from the marketman about as much vegetables as he can eat at one or two meals for $10, the real cost of which to the grower was not 50 cents. Why should not the market-man and dairy-man contribute a tithe of their immense profits to the army as well as others? It would be better policy to do this for the hospitals than to send extravagant agents to market with a pocket full of government money to compete in the extortionate prices and for the benefit—not of the patients very often—but for the delicate stomachs of the clerks, wardmasters, &c. But from the latest unofficial reports the using of hospital supplies *by proxy* appears to be a decided improvement on the old fogy plans formerly adopted. Especially has it been found beneficial to the patients' health for the Surgeons to consume the liquors sent as Medical stores them for the patients themselves. Nearly all the best hospitals in the Confederacy are examples of this timely change. The moral effect is great too in thus confining intemperance to narrower limits.

The tobacco furnished the army is generally of inferior quality and there is certainly a great cheat some where.

You have been pretty fully informed about the attack on our lines last Saturday and the springing of a mine by the enemy. They no doubt intended it to be a grand surprise and success, but with the explosion of the mine their hopes and plans exploded also. The mine blew up some 75 yards of our line containing four pieces of artillery with their complement of men and about three infantry companies of the 22d S. C. Reg't. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is put down at 1000. The yankees were massed in front of the mine in readiness to charge through at the instant the mine exploded. And when the chief explosion took place they dashed in, several columns deep. It is said some portions of the mine did not explode till the yankees were on it and they were carried into it also. Most of the enemy's troops were negroes and but few of them returned to tell their tale of disaster. Our forces rallied promptly and by fierce stubborn charges cleared the gap and slaughtered and captured almost the whole force that had come inside—some 4000. *The slaughter* of the enemy in retreating and advancing to the break was terrific, owing to our cross fire.

The 25th N. C. Reg't and a portion of the 49th were engaged in this fight and suffered as heavily as any other troops from the fighting. The 25th was more fully engaged and acted very efficiently and gallantly. Lt Col. Fleming of the 49th was killed. He was a young man, brave, sociable and highly respected, and came into the war as Captain of company A, 49th Reg't, from McDowell county. He had been a private in the first Regiment under D. H. Hill as Colonel. Col. Fleming's father had a difficulty with Hon. W. W. Avery and was killed in Morganton Court House by that gentleman, as will be remembered. Capt. Harris of the 49th, from Iredell, was also killed.

Every thing is very quiet and there is not much shelling. There is usually pretty sharp picket firing at night. Furloughs continue to be given—one to a hundred men I believe. We have no late reliable news from Early. It is thought Grant had been reinforced recently, but Early's successes on the upper Potomac will interfere with his plans. More mining is expected here. Lee and Grant may be said to be operating like two school boys in the game of "tag," or "hide and seek," where each tries to catch the other and not get caught himself. One boy runs round one corner and the other around another and they run slap together—then one hides in the corner and waits till the other runs round, and just as he thinks of overtaking the other he is himself caught where he least expected it. Sometimes in this game too each boy gets in a good place and then they watch each other through the crack and halloo out "no peep!" Now Lee acts the part of the wise boy. He hides in the corner and presently Grant comes full tilt, wanting nothing but a glimpse of his antagonist and then an open race—when all at once Lee nabs him in the rear—Grant slips away in an instant across the James and halloos out "no peep" when Lee answers back from Chaffin's Bluff, "I see you through the crack." Grant then dies back and tries to break in by force, which is contrary to the rules of the game, whereupon Lee beats him and cripples him severely, and now probably Grant's parents will stop him from that school. We think Lee and other great generals to be great men, but they only carry out the same principles and rules laid down by little school-boys. Would that it were an innocent game, this cruel, everlasting war! The slaughter of our countrymen can never be pastime. But we must not pine away in despair because misfortunes thicken over us. Be cheerful and hopeful—be funny—say and do all manner of funny things (or try at least)—be virtuous—put your trust in Providence, and above all be honest and steal not.

Truly, LONG GRABS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Our country has seen so much of bloodshed and suffering that the bereavements in private families and the losses of communities have long since ceased to excite the sympathies of the public. During the last two or three years so many have fallen—pouring out their life-blood on the field of battle—that the subject no longer is a cause of remark, and obituaries appear so frequently in the public journals that the reader scarcely ever gives them a passing notice. I have never written one. I have seen my comrades fall around me, and yield up their young lives, a willing sacrifice on the unassgained field, fighting for Home and for Country. They died far from that home and the "loved ones" that are there, with the tumult of terrific battle resounding about them. They were buried by stranger-hands in a land far distant from their dear old homestead, while none knew the sickening sorrow that was endured by loving hearts, which were only kept from breaking by a knowledge of the fact that these brave men died fighting for the land they loved. I have wished and looked in vain for some other friendly hand to trace a memorial of these gallant dead. And, though none were needed, I cannot refrain longer from adding my humble tribute to true courage and merit. Old Franklin has lost her hundreds. Since this war began she has lost one-fourth of her voting population. Many of her best and bravest sons now sleep beneath the soil of the Old Dominion. Oh, how many loving hearts have been sorrowed, how many homes that were once so bright and happy have been saddened by War's cruel dealings! Of all that have fallen, the death of none can throw a deeper gloom over the good people of Franklin than has been cast by the deaths of Orderly Sgt Jno. A. Mitchell and Private N. G. Long of Co K, 32d Reg't N C Troops. In making this record I feel my heart grow sick, for I know what a burden of sorrow it will carry to a dear old Father's heart and how many tears of agony will flow from eyes that were wont to look upon these heroes with pride and affection. They are gone! They fought their last fight on the bloody field that lay close by the bright Shenandoah. That 13th day of July 1864 will never be forgotten in Franklin. Two of her best and bravest fell on that eventful day—men, who for over three long years have toiled and labored and suffered, enduring all, ever ready to respond to the call of duty, remembering that they fought for their poor, oppressed, bleeding country—*and they never murmured!* In the heat of battle, when death stared them in the face and the more timid quailed and shrank from fear under the fiery ordeal, they, proud, ever mindful of home, marched erect to the front and bared their bosoms—a shield of defence to that sunny home and the dear ones far away.

The one, modest as a woman when duty called, possessed the lion heart. Kind, affable, affectionate, he was beloved by all his comrades. Always on the front of the field of battle, fearless and daring, without any vain desire to be conspicuous, he was admired for his qualities as a brave soldier and true patriot. Uniformly kind in his intercourse with his associates, correct in his department and christianly in his bearing, he was both honored and respected. In all my associations I have never known a *better, braver,* purer man than was John A Mitchell of Louisburg. The assertion is broad, I comprehend its meaning. Before we go on with our duties—before we begin anew this terrible work of bloodshed—we will take one moment's respite, and bending over the lowly tomb of a loved friend, utter a prayer to the Great Omnipotent, while we drop a tear of sacred affection to the memory of the Hero, who, seizing his arms as the first gun reverberated upon the walls of Sumter, rushed to the defence of his native land, and, forgetting all else, for three long years toiled unmurmuringly, struggled and fought until at last he laid down his proud young life, a sacrifice on the altar of his country. We sympathize with the fond old father and the loving sister and offer to them our heartfelt condolence in their sad affliction. Johnnie is gone! He sleeps where the beautiful waters of the Shenandoah, winding around the mountain's base, make rustling music on the quiet summer eve. No white marble draws the passer-by to the humble tomb. *His* grave needs none. His deeds and valor and faithfulness tell of his life. They form a living monument, ever present in the mind, an example of devotion and heroism. We will cherish in our hearts a memory of the brave, true soldier and the kind faithful friend.

Of the other, we cannot say too much. His qualities as a gentleman and christian are well known by all who knew him. As a soldier, by all who ever had the fortune to see that proud, tall form on the battle-field, moving fearlessly where the deadly fight raged fiercest. Full of enthusiasm, with courage and daring amounting almost to rashness, he was on the field of combat the special mark of the enemy, and the admiration of all who loved the truly brave. Nio Long was a man who always did his duty. He did more: with kind words of cheer he encouraged the desponding who with drooping spirits looked ahead at the hard duties before them. He was the life of the camp, and the natural flow of joyousness made others glad about him. He always looked upon the bright side of life's picture, and in speaking of the termination of the war looked upon our final success and independence as a foregone conclusion. His gallantry on the field had attracted not only the attention of his comrades in arms, but also the notice of his superior officers, and his name in the command was becoming a by-word for bravery. But Nio is dead. He, too, sleeps in a lowly grave by the bright rolling waters. His comrades miss him, and listen in vain for the well remembered voice. His *Country* will miss him. She has lost in Nio Long one of her best and bravest soldiers. He will be missed in the pleasant home where his early death has carried sadness this time and God's providence alone can heal. May He soften the sorrow of the bereaved relatives and friends, and may we his comrades, keeping before us as a shining light the example of his patriotism and valor, march *steadily* on, doing our duty until Victory and Peace shall crown our standard.

R. E. B.

Near Martinsburg, Va., July 29, 1864.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died of brain fever, in the Hospital at Fort Caswell, July 28th, aged 17 years, private David Harllee McNair, Co D, 1st Bat N C H Artillery, son of the late Dr Neill McNair, of Robeson county. Alas, how soon we are called upon to mourn the untimely fate of our youthful comrade and fellow-soldier. Not quite a month had passed since in the bloom of youth and health he left the fond embrace of his widowed mother, giving up her only son to go to take up arms in defence of his country, when disease and death laid suddenly upon him their withering, blighting hands. So rapid was the progress of his disease, his death to his friends at home so unexpected, that they had not even received the tidings of his illness till his lifeless form was at their very door, and he who brought it thither announced to them the sad intelligence.

A youth of much promise, a kind and generous comrade, a young patriot soldier, a very dutiful and affectionate son, is passed away—his life, a noble offering, is now added to the hosts of others sacrificed upon the altar of our common country, making its part in the accumulating cost of Liberty and Southern Independence.

Our young friend, Harllee! Harllee! 'to heaven we resign thee,' and may He to whom thy pious training taught thee from early childhood to pray, give comfort and consolation to a bereaved mother. J.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed near Pine Bluff, Ark, June 2, 1864, while on Advance Guard duty, James S Carver, aged 34 years, 7 months. Mr Carver moved from Richmond county, N C, to Saline county, Ark, just before the beginning of hostilities between the North and South. He volunteered in one of the first companies in that State and has been in all the battles fought around Little Rock, Helena and Pine Bluff up to the time of his death. He was an affectionate husband, kind parent, indulgent master and a brave and faithful soldier. He leaves a wife and four small children with many friends to mourn his early death. Com

Presbyterian and Carolinian please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Serg't Nathaniel Foster, Co E, 26th N C Reg't, died at Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, Va, on the 7th June 1864, of typhoid fever. It is seldom that we are called upon to mourn the loss of a more obliging friend, generous comrade, sincere patriot and devoted christian, than was Sergt Foster. Enlisting in May 1861, he has ever since been found at his post none doing their duty more cheerfully than he. He had participated in some of the most severe battles of the war, was wounded at Gettysburg, but as soon as able for the field was at his post again, ready to assist in driving the invader from our soil. He passed through the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania unhurt, when he was seized with disease which terminated fatally. He has left a wife, father, mother, brothers, sisters and a large circle of friends and relations to mourn their loss, but they mourn not as those without hope. Sgt Foster was an orderly member of the Baptist church, and through all the trying scenes of the last three years he has lived the life of a consistent christian. We can then say to his mourning friends, dry up your tears, your husband, son, brother and friend is gone to rest. A COMRADE IN ARMS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, on the 3d of June, from a wound received at Gaines' Mill on the 1st of June, Johnie H Smith, a member of Co I, 3'st Reg't N C T, and a native of Harnett county. Although many weeks have passed since his noble and generous spirit took its flight from the earth, the wound is still fresh in the hearts of friends and relatives. Thus has fallen one so young and promising in the opening bud of youth. He died a true patriot and soldier, fighting the enemies of his country and home. He was ever gay and lively, polite in his manners and strict in the discharge of his duty. Another soldier has gone, another home deprived of its brightest jewel, and made sad and desolate. Father, sisters and brothers left to mourn for their loved one. In him his parents have lost an excellent son and North Carolina one of her brightest stars.

Although he fills a soldier's grave upon the far distant plains of Virginia, his friends will never cease to remember with affectionate tenderness his many virtues and hope that he is gone to his reward in heaven, where he will never again be aroused to the conflicts of cruel war. Peace to the ashes of so brave a soldier.

FRIEND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PEE DEE LODGE, No. 150,
April 8d, A D 1864, A L 5864.

At a regular communication of this Lodge the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by an inscrutable Providence we have been called upon to mourn the loss of our beloved brother, Capt John C McCain, of Co I, 52d Reg't N C T. who fell mortally wounded at Gettysburg on the 1st day of July 1863, while gallantly charging the enemy's works.

Resolved, That while we bow with submission to the will of the Supreme Grand Architect of the Universe, we deeply feel the loss of our brother, as it deprives this Lodge of one of its most esteemed and valued members, and the community of one of its best citizens.

Resolved, That we take pleasure in testifying to the high character he bore both as a gentleman and scholar; that though scarcely in the prime of life, by his unexceptionable deportment, kind and amiable disposition and perfect integrity, he had won the attachment of many who will long and fondly cherish his memory.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our warmest sympathies for their sad bereavement, and in testimony of our high appreciation of his many virtues, that we cause these resolutions to be spread upon the minutes of this Lodge, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, also to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

J. T. ROBINSON,
R. M. WALL,
JAS HARWARD, } Com.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of Co D, 1st N C Bat, held at Ft Caswell on the 15th of July, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It hath pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from our midst our well beloved and highly esteemed comrades D W Monroe of Richmond county, and Thos B Owen of Sampson county, both of whom died at Fort Caswell Hospital on the 8th of July, the former of typhoid fever and the latter of brain fever

Therefore, Resolved 1st, That in the death of the above named soldiers we are deprived of two noble comrades, the Confederacy of two true and tried patriots, and their families of beloved and affectionate members.

2d, That while we humbly submit to the will of Him that doeth all things well, we cannot but lament that we are deprived of that agreeable companionship which existed between us.

3d, That we will ever cherish with fond recollection the many noble and manly virtues possessed by them.

4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of the deceased and also to the Fayetteville Observer for publication with the request that the Biblical Recorder and N C Christian Advocate copy.

T. M. WEST,
D. C. McMILLAN,
G. F. WILSON,
R. B. JOHNSON,
R. F. CURRIE, } Committee.

W. B. THOMPSON, Chm'n.

E. MALLOY, Sec'y.

Sale of Slaves.

AT Lumberton on the 4th Monday of this month, I will sell at six months credit or for cash in new issue—two slaves—belonging to the estate of the late William H. Willis. The slaves are good servants and reliable.

WM W. JONES, Commissioner.

Aug. 6 56-3t4tpd

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1864.

Charles McKinnon, Murdock McKinnon, and others, vs Sarah A. McKinnon, Margaret McKinnon, and others.

Petition for the Sale of Land for Partition.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that Sarah A. McKinnon, Margaret McKinnon and John A. McKinnon, the defendants in the above petition, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, otherwise this petition will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment pro confesso rendered against them.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity, for said county, at office in Troy, July 10th, 1864.

56-6t4pd E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

Rev. Thad. L. Troy will leave Newton the 22d and Salisbury the 23d of August, for Cooke's Brigade, with boxes as usual.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina again present their schedule of prices to govern the purchasing officers of the Government for the next sixty days, unless in the interval facts and circumstances should arise to induce an alteration. Every item has been carefully revised and with the valuable aid of Mr. Geo W Mordecai, they trust the schedule now presented will prove satisfactory to both the Government and the people. They would respectfully urge the people to hasten on with their supplies to maintain and feed our gallant army now assembled just on our borders and in whose gallantry and fortitude under God we alone ow